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ATTACK UNCEASING BUT SCALE BEGINS TO TURN ALREADY

Enemy Losses Still Enormous While Gains Are Decreasing

SOMME IS CENTER

Germans Continue To Rush Up Fresh Troops By The Division

FIRE LESS HEAVY

Teuton Artillerying Decreasing As British Defence Gets Stronger

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25, 4.50 p.m.—Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing today, says:

Throughout the long hours of bright sunshine yesterday and in the moonlight the Germans continued their crushing tactics against our troops, who have fought their way to the rear-guard positions with valiant stubborness. The enemy maintains the same old tactics of relying on weight and constantly pushing fresh troops through his tired divisions. These new troops press forward without waiting for artillery support.

The enemy is employing many small bodies of Uhlans, mainly as scouting patrols.

This morning we counter-attacked between Nesle and Ham. The French were also in action.

North of Bapaume the enemy attacked with considerable force at dawn but did not pass our barrage.

German agents are spreading alarming reports amongst the civilian population in the neighborhood of the battle-zone.

Somme Is Center

The spear-head of the enemy effort is still directed against the old Somme battleground, where our troops have been slowly falling back upon new positions under the tremendous pressure, destroying everything likely to be useful to the Germans en route.

The hostile airmen were very active throughout last night bombing our communications but they show little inclination to compete with our airmen in daylight.

The situation in many places remains very confused, which is natural in fighting that has assumed more of the character of a war of movement than at any time since the Battle of the Marne.

The spirit and determination of our troops is beyond words, the enemy losses continue to be enormous.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters, continuing his report at midnight last night, says:

Between Lagnicourt and Hermies the British were confronted by nine or ten divisions and 700 guns.

The preliminary bombardment along the whole front on the first day was the heaviest ever experienced and ranged to an exceptional depth.

Probably owing to the German gunfire not being so accurate as ours, before their infantry advanced their barrage was lifted a considerable distance as the Germans will not hug their barrage as do the British troops. Otherwise their advance was similar to ours except that the waves of enemy infantry were far denser.

Since the preliminary bombardment the enemy artillerying has shown a tendency to decrease.

Doggedness Of Defence

The doggedness of the British defence is illustrated by incidents described by various newspaper correspondents.

The English advanced troops surrounded at Vendeuil held out from early Thursday morning until 4 o'clock on Friday afternoon.

The open country south of St. Quentin contained a number of strong redoubts equipped with machine guns. These were enveloped by the advancing hordes of the enemy but resisted to nightfall,

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Co-operation After War Among Powers In China Is Dr. Reinsch's Theme

American Minister Is Welcomed By Large Gathering At Tiffin And Later At Reception Given By Chinese At Y. M. C. A,

Prediction of a greater and more constructive commercial co-operation among the great nations as regards activities in China and the Far East as a result of their being drawn closer together by the war was made by American Minister Paul S. Reinsch at the dinner given in his honor by the American Association and the American Chamber of Commerce at the Carlton yesterday. Dr. Reinsch, who is returning from a trip to the Philippines, sees in the Islands a great and constantly tightening link between them, China and the United States.

The meeting was presided over by Consul-General Thomas Sammons, supported by Mr. W. S. Fleming and Mr. W. A. Burns of the two organisations, and there were present over a hundred members and guests. Consul-General Sammons introduced the guest of honor in a brief speech, welcoming him to Shanghai after an absence of several years. He announced, as a fact which the American Minister would be interested in knowing, that business for the port of Shanghai aggregated last year some $600,000,000 gold, half, or a little more than half of all the Chinese trade, and that of this the trade with the United States was more than that with any other country. He referred to Minister Reinsch as having the reputation of being "the hardest worked man in China" and said that it was rumored he had left Peking to run away from "the ghost of overwork."

Welcomes Chance To Be Here

"My friends," said Dr. Reinsch, "I am very happy that it has been possible for me on this trip which I have undertaken to have a day, or a little over a day, in Shanghai. I must, however, say that it was very decidedly an inducement to take this trip that it would take me by way of Shanghai and give me occasion to visit China's commercial metropolis and the American community here. It was not merely an incident, but one of the main reasons for the trip, which was taken partly to familiarise myself to a certain extent with conditions in the Phillipine Islands and partly to see the Consuls on the China coast.

"The Consul General has very kindly alluded to a report that I am a hard-working man. Now, I haven't read that article and don't know what he is alluding to; however, on first sight it is somewhat embarrassing to have one's processes thus advertised. I think that it might be a greater cause for commendation if the results were bulky, and were obtained with the least possible expenditure of energy. However, Peking is a place in which not only the climate is stimulating, but there are a multitude of things which occupy one's attention, so that perhaps I am excusable of being busy for a great part of the time. However, this is not work which is exhaustive; it is very interesting and does not cause breakdown from overwork, although it does occasionally cause a desire to get away to get a change of scene and to escape an inbreeding of ideas between the high walls of Peking, to talk with other men, see other scenes. That will, of course, happen in any place, but particularly in one in which so many strands converge and where interests are so intense.

"I am very happy that I have been able after long desire to visit the Philippine Islands. I believe that any American who visits them at the present time will feel very proud of what men of his nation can accomplish. The work that has been accomplished there in the last 20 years in the various departments of government, in maintaining order, in sanitation, in public works, in education, is altogether admirable and I believe will stand in the annals of colonial administration as an unrecited achievement.

"The Phillipines have been keyed up to the American standard of efficiency and in certain respects to the American standards of health, sanitation and comfort. The evidences are there; the evidences of painstaking work day by day by an army of men whose hearts were in their work. They received small salaries, they received little credit, but they realised,

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First Aid At The Firing Lines In France

This tent hospital is immediately behind the first-line trenches and the wounded and sick are given first aid there and then sent back to the base hospital, where medical conditions are of the best.

LONG-RANGE SHELLING OF PARIS CONTINUES

But Damage Is Slight And Population Takes It Lightly

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 25.—The long range gun resumed its bombardment at 6.50 this morning.

The French press is astonished at the stupid bombardment of Paris by a gun. The colossal means used are out of all proportion with the trifling results obtained, which are of no advantage to the enemy. Yesterday being the first glorious spring day, all the thoroughfares were crowded during the whole time of the bombardment. The Parisians are wrong in persisting to expose themselves willingly to the enemy's blows but the fact shows the absolute indifference of the population to the monstrous proceedings of the Germans.

London, March 25.—There is much speculation concerning the nature of the gun which is bombarding Paris. French experts estimate that the highest point in the trajectory of the shell is 23 miles. The damage done is insignificant compared to bombs dropped by Gothas.

Ex-Premier Painleve considers that the Germans have invented a process trebling the speed of a projectile with a view to causing moral effect, as shells with such a velocity cannot have a powerful material effect.

It is expected in London that the gun may be tried against the shores of England.

GERMAN ARMY REFUSES TO EVACUATE ODESSA

Considers It Within Ukraine; Bolsheviki Seize Postoffice At Vladivostok

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—(By wireless).—A German message to Russia refuses to evacuate Odessa because it is considered within the Ukraine.

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 26.—The Post Office at Vladivostok has been seized by the Maximalists. The clerks and telegraph operators went on strike yesterday and the Maximalists have confined the postmaster and the instigators of the strike.

Harbin, March 26.—The Ussurisk Cossacks have summoned a fifth general meeting to discuss the measures to be taken to suppress Bolshevism.

The Far Eastern Committee for the Salvation of the Motherlands in Harbin has been reorganised and now consists of representatives of most Siberian towns. The Committee cooperates with the local authorities but remains independent. It also cooperates with the Socialist Committees, which believe in the necessity to use force against the Bolsheviki.

The situation in Vladivostok is most unsettled but foreign moral influence, up to the present, has restrained the Bolsheviki from following the example of those at Blagovestchensk.

BAKER ARRIVES IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—The American Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, has arrived in London.

Japan Makes New Demands On China, Report In Peking

Famous Group Five Being Renewed Under Cover Of Co-operation In Siberia

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, March 26.—It is generally believed here that Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Minister, in his audience with President Feng on the 19th, presented verbally twenty "requirements" as conditions precedent to the co-operation of Japanese and Chinese forces in Siberia.

These requirements are said to be so framed that they cover virtually the demands in Group V of the Twenty-one Demands of 1915.

It is because of the situation brought about by [illegible] it is said, that Tuan was so hurriedly reinstated.

Group V, which the public opinion of the world forced Japan to relinquish in 1915, provided principally that China buy fifty percent of its arms and munitions from Japan and that Japanese should acquire virtual control of Chinese arsenals; that Japanese advisers be engaged in political, financial and military affairs, and that police departments in the principal cities in China be jointly administered by China and Japan.

Anxiety Felt In Peking

From Our Own Correspondent

Peking, March 23.—Towards the close of 1914 the then Japanese Minister, Mr. Hioki, went for a short holiday to Japan; for some days before his return the Japanese Legation staff was busily engaged in formulating the Twenty-one Demands; and on the Minister's return those demands were presented, in a manner that will not be forgotten so long as there is anybody left to write the history of the Far East. Is history repeating itself?

Just before Christmas, Baron Hayashi returned to Japan for a short holiday. It was fully expected that he would be back in Peking by the middle of January. He only returned a week ago—the middle of March; and many reasons were given for his long stay in Japan, the chief being that developments in the north, with reference to the Germano-Bolshevik menace, required considerable discussing, at which he needed to be present. One important question involved is the part that China is to play in warding off the menaced disturbance, and there has been a general feeling that now, if ever, Japan could show her disinterestedness and her good faith by real co-operation with China.

A report has been very persistently going the rounds that a few days before the return of Baron Hayashi a note was delivered to the Chinese Government by the Japanese Legation suggesting the establishment of a joint commission for taking measures to meet the danger from the north. Well and good; but it is further suggested that, in addition to the note, verbal intimation was given to the Chinese authorities that they would be expected to place all their military forces at the disposal of Japan so that Japan could use them to the best advantage. The text of the note, or what purports to be that text, has been locally published, but does not suggest this interpretation, though it is so vague that it may be made to bear almost any interpretation. It is apparently not the note, but the verbal message delivered with the note, that is causing perturbation in the Chinese mind.

Unfortunately, inquiries both in Chinese quarters and at the Japanese legation only yield negative results. The Chinese authorities are reticent, and the Japanese legation is very reticent. The latter suggests that possibly some note has been delivered in Tokio, and adds that it is absolutely necessary for Japan to be making dispositions for dealing with the northern menace, for when the time comes for action that action will have to be rapid, and preparations must be such that there shall be not a moment's delay.

Pending disclosure of what has actually occurred, there is considerable apprehension lest Japan is adopting a somewhat roundabout method of attaining the fulfilment of Group Five of the Twenty-one Demands.

PLAGUE SUSPECTS HERE PROVE FREE OF DISEASE

No Infection Present; Further Move Made To Stop Traffic From Nanking District

Reuter's Pacific Service

Nanking, March 26.—There have been no new cases of plague. The authorities are now co-operating heartily and, by order, all coffin shops require a certificate of the cause of death before selling a coffin.

The two men isolated here Monday upon suspicion that they were suffering from pneumonic plague have proved not to be afflicted with the disease, Dr. Arthur Stanley, Municipal Health Officer, stated yesterday.

Another suspected case has been put under observation at Wusih and specimen of the sputum has been analysed in the Health laboratories here. No plague bacillus was discovered, Dr. Stanley said.

Further efforts to bring an effectual stop to launch and small boat passenger traffic from Nanking and ports in the vicinity of Chinkiang were made yesterday at a meeting of the Plague Prevention Committee. It was decided, since such traffic has not yet been effectually shut off, that the Civil and Military Governors at Nanking be addressed by the Committee toward securing this end. It is deemed especially important that traffic to Ta Ho Kou, Yangchow, Kwachow, Chinkiang and places in that locality be stopped entirely for the present. Steps are also being taken, it is announced, to obtain permission of the Ministry of Communications to closing of passenger traffic between Changchow and Nanking pending quarantine measures at Nanking and Chinkiang.

The situation seems favorable here at present, Dr. Stanley said

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RATEPAYERS' MEETING HELD THIS AFTERNOON

Annual Assembly Of Voters At Town Hall To Consider Municipal Questions

The annual meeting of ratepayers will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the Town Hall when various resolutions will be moved for adoption and various Municipal officers will be elected.

The resolutions include those for formal business and adoption of rules of procedure; for passing the report and accounts for 1917; for adoption of the Loan Redemption Committee's report, dated July 7, 1917; for approval of the 1918 budget estimate and for granting the Council authority to raise funds; for appointment of a committee to consider purchase of the Waterworks. There are also resolutions for election of a land commissioner for the ensuing year, four Governors of the General Hospital and two members of the Permanent Education Committee. A resolution proposing the freedom of the city to Mr. E. C. Pearce, Chairman of the Council, will be proposed by Dean Walker.

TRENTINO OFFENSIVE IS DUE IN FORTNIGHT

Austrians Seek To Undermine Morale Of Italians In Advance Of Attack

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—Mr. Ward Price, wiring from Italian Headquarters, states that a great enemy offensive in the Trentino is expected within two or three weeks when the snow has cleared from the mountains. He says that, besides powerful preparations in the rear, the Austrians at the front are endeavoring to sap the spirit of the Italians by distributing mendacious literature.

Give Show Tonight For Flood Relief

Minstrel Songs And Other Features In Program At Olympic Theater

An entertainment in aid of the North China flood victims will be given tonight.

at the Olympic Theater at 8.30 o'clock

Songs and dances by the cast and chorus of the American Co., S.V.C., Minstrel troupe and other good features are promised. The program will begin with acrobatic and sleight of hand stunts by Han Ching-wen and his able company of performers. Dr. John will then give some examples of thought reading and the Minstrels will wind up the evening.

The total proceeds of the entertainment go to the relief funds. Patrons are reminded of the hour—8.30.

All-Highest Already Begins Celebrating

Forgetting, Perhaps, The Christmas Dinner He Was To Eat In Paris In 1914

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, March 25.—A telegram from Berlin states that the Kaiser at Main Headquarters yesterday conferred on Marshal von Hindenburg the Iron Cross with gold rays, which hitherto has only been conferred on Prince Blucher, and on General von Ludendorff the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross, and on the Departmental Chiefs at Headquarters the Iron Cross with oak-leaves, etc., while the rest of the Departmental Chiefs received the Kaiser's portrait with his signature and the date of the battle, March 21 to 23.

GERMANS CLAIM BAPAUME TAKEN; ELSEWHERE HELD

Stopped By Terrible British Fire Before They Reach Trenches

GROUND RETAKEN

Counter-Attacks Drive Enemy Back Across Somme Near Peronne

FRENCH INTERVENE

Engage Big Force Right Of Oise In Fierce Struggle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25, 1.35 p.m.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:

The battle continues with great violence along the whole front.

We repulsed, with heavy losses to the enemy, powerful attacks yesterday afternoon and yesterday evening northward of Bapaume. The Germans at only one point reached our trenches, from which they were immediately thrown out by our fire.

We stopped attacks elsewhere before our positions and the enemy were driven back with great loss.

Fresh hostile attacks developed during the night and this morning in this neighborhood and also southward of Bapaume.

Our counter-attacks southward of Peronne drove back the enemy parties who had crossed the River Somme between Licourt and Brie.

Bapaume's Capture Claimed

A German official communique at 6.20 p.m. states that Bapaume has fallen.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported at midnight last night:

Aviation.—The weather was favorable on Saturday and our aeroplanes were constantly employed reconnoitring, photographing, bombing and reporting targets to our artillery.

Our pilots fired many thousand rounds from their machine-guns at a low height on hostile troops massed in billets and in the open.

Bombing was carried out continuously the whole day long. Over fourteen tons of bombs were dropped on billets, on high-velocity guns and on railway-stations in the battle area.

The enemy's low flying machines were extremely persistent in their attacks on our infantry in the forward areas. Many of these were brought down by our pilots.

In all, on Saturday, twenty-nine hostile machines were brought down, twenty-five driven down out of control and we destroyed two balloons. Nine of our machines are missing.

The whole night long our night-flying machines bombed hostile concentrations, dumps and large guns. Over fourteen tons of bombs were dropped, of which 2½ tons were on Bruges Docks. All our machines returned.

We also dropped ten heavy bombs on the important railway bridge and Works at Konz, southward of Treves. Eight of these bombs burst among the railway works.

Nearly two tons of bombs were dropped from a low altitude on an aerodrome southward of Metz. Six of the bombs burst among the hangars and set fire to the huts. All our machines returned.

Mannheim Is Bombed

Yesterday our aeroplanes carried out a very successful raid on the factories at Mannheim. Another 1½ tons of bombs were dropped and bursts were seen on the Soda-Fabrik Works, the railway and docks. Several fires were started, one of which was of great size, the flames reaching a height of 200 feet, the smoke of 5,000 feet and the conflagration being visible for thirty-five miles. Thirty-two hostile machines attacked our bombing machines and a fierce fight ensued. We brought down an enemy machine in flames, another was brought down in the center of Mannheim and we also brought down five others out of control. Despite the severe combat and heavy gun-fire all our machines returned except two.

The German official communique issued last evening reported:

A gigantic struggle is proceeding for Bapaume.

A battle is in progress on the Tran-

sloy-Combles-Maurepas line.

We have crossed the Somme at many points between Peronne and Ham.

We are making progress between the Scarpe and the Oise and have captured Chauny.

Our booty is enormous.

The English in their retirement are burning the towns and villages.

We bombarded Paris with our long-distance guns.

French Join In Battle

Paris, March 25.—The official communique issued this afternoon reports:

The French troops began on the 23rd to intervene in the battle on the British front. They relieved part of the British forces and took up the struggle on their own account. They are at present heroically disputing the heights on the right of the Oise with important German forces.

There have been violent artillery actions in the region of Courcy and Loivre, north-west of Rheims.

Two enemy coups-de-main east of Suippe, in Champagne, broke down.

There has been a great artillery action between Arrancourt and Vosges. The enemy at dawn attacked east of Blemery and east of Badonviller but was repulsed with heavy losses.

The official communique issued last evening reported:

There has been intermittent artillery activity in the Chemin-des-Dames sector and occasionally violent artillery duels in the heights of Champagne, on the right of the Meuse, between Caurieres Wood and Bezonvaux, and at Hartmanns-Weilerkopf.

An official communique reports:

From February 15 to March 15, we brought down or set on fire fifty-two enemy machines and disabled fifty others, while we lost twenty-nine machines.

Attack Unceasing But Scale Turns

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when they surrendered or the redoubts were carried by storm. The Buffs and men of the London Regiment particularly distinguished themselves in two such episodes.

In one case on Saturday twelve machine-guns held a ridge against overwhelming masses of the enemy long after the infantry on both sides had been forced back. There was particularly sanguinary fighting in the village of Mory, where a small body of British troops were cut off but fought all night long till their comrades, after repeated counter-attacks, rescued the remnant at the point of the bayonet on Saturday morning.

The orderly activity in the rear shows that the spirit of our troops has been in no way shaken by the vast readjustment of our front.

Mr. Perry Robinson wires from France:

Instead of making the break which the enemy anticipated, our line is firm and continuous before his everywhere and, so far from having any notion of being beaten, the morale of our men remains magnificent.

The German gains are large but we know they counted on getting by this time three to five times further than they have actually got.

The German claims of prisoners are absurd.

"Instead of open warfare the Germans have before them armies which are unbroken and full of heart and spirit. As our resistance stiffens their artillery gets less formidable."

Interest In London Intense

London is talking and thinking of nothing but the battle on the Western front. Crowds yesterday waited for special editions containing the Haig communique and Reuter's Specials. The whole feeling is one of undiminished confidence in the army. There was a momentary depression in consequence of a phrase in Sir Douglas Haig's communique on Saturday morning that the defensive system west of St. Quentin had been broken through but the later communiques were more confident, showing that the army was holding the enemy and that there were no signs of disorganisation, while on the contrary all accounts suggest that the enemy is bleeding copiously. The military experts are unanimously optimistic in their comments.

The Daily Chronicle says that, assuming the German losses to be at least 150,000, they have sustained a reverse for they have not obtained a strategical success directly conducing to a decision while they have lost eight to ten per cent of their effectives without lowering the efficiency of the Allies to a similar extent. This is a matter of the greatest importance to him at the present critical moment when the man-power pendulum is swinging in favor of the Allies. No weakness in the junction between the British and French has yet been disclosed and the task before the enemy in the next phase of the battle is more formidable than that accomplished.

The Times this morning remarks that it is extremely significant that the enemy appear to have appointed a whole series of new generals to conduct their great offensive. It was General von Hueter, who took Riga in September, that broke the British defences west of St. Quentin, with its resultant retirement of the whole British line between the Scarpe and the Oise.

Broadly speaking, all our forces between Arras and Peronne are moving back in the direction of the old line we held at the beginning of the Battle of the Somme in 1916.

The ultimate objective of the German advance is clearly Amiens, the fall of which might enable the enemy to threaten our northern line and strike at the Channel ports and endanger Paris, but the Germans have not broken through our armies and positions are available which are believed to be strong enough to check their further advance, however formidable.

The real test is still to come.

LONDON STOCK MARKET EXHIBITS CONFIDENCE

Only Slight Declines Recorded And War Bonds Are Readily Accepted

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—The Stock Exchange opened today with a feeling of quiet confidence. Offerings of the leading securities were readily absorbed and quotations now show only slight declines on balance. Consols are quoted @ 55¼ and War Loan @ 93¾.

GERMANS HAVE FAILED, IS FEELING IN FRANCE

Over Million Men Hurled Against British Forces Without Material Result, Says Paper

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, March 24.—All reliable information shows the enormous effort attempted by the Germans against the British front in France is resulting in real failure.

Le Matin writes on this matter:

"In order to meet the formidable shock the British General Staff foresaw the probability of a withdrawal for some kilometers if the pressure of the enemy should be felt too heavily.

"In fact it had two alternatives: the one being to defend the ground where the British were at whatever price it cost and, if lost, to retake it by a powerful counter-offensive in which it would be necessary to employ their strategic reserves, and the other alternative to use these reserves in some other intervention and to agree to abandon some kilometers in depth.

"It is the latter choice which was made. This choice has permitted the English to retire in good order, which signifies that they were able to save the larger part of their material.

"The troops which the Germans have thrown into the furnace far exceed the 40 divisions to which the British alluded in their communique the day before yesterday. The communique added also that hour by hour fresh enemy troops were being brought up and that the enemy was thus constrained since the beginning of his offensive to engage his reserve. It would be slightly understating it to estimate at a million the number of men the German Crown Prince has thrown into this gigantic melee. These million men have permitted the enemy up to the present, at the price of enormous sacrifices, to effect on a small extent of the opposing front a kind of pocket which can have no value in the ensemble of the strategic situation."

It is to be remembered also that the British are by no means alone. On their right is the French army.

To sum up to the situation, the British troops for three days have sustained heroically a battle which, of their own volition, has been unequal, as they have prudently avoided engaging their reserves up to the present. It is only after reaching a definite defensive line, well-chosen and organised, that they will start counter-maneuvering. Till then they will keep wearing down the enemy and mowing down his storming waves of infantry under the fire of their machine guns.

Damaged U-Boat Forced Into Spanish Port

Commander Reports It Was Hit In Fight With Three Warships

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Ferrol, March 24.—A German submarine of 400 tons, armed with two 11-centimeter guns and with a crew of 30 officers and men, has entered here. The commander states that the submarine was badly damaged as a result of a fight with three warships.

The Weather

Fine. The maximum temperature yesterday was 53.8 and the minimum 34.6, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 56.5 and 33.4.

Tatung Remains Menace To Entire Nation Through Ignorance Of Officialdom

Government Plague Bureau Is Abolished While Scourge Still Rages And Continues Spread Of Infection Elsewhere

China Press Correspondence

Tatung, March 18.—For the benefit of those who may not have read the previous articles under this subject it may be explained that, originally, the Government work at this place was divided into two parts, the city anti-plague service and the Isolation Hospital, the former being located inside and the latter outside the city. By an agreement with the local authorities they were to undertake a house to house search for plague victims and report same to the city anti-plague service. The latter then was to undertake all technical procedures such as removal of patients and all suspects and contacts to hospital or quarantine station outside the city, disinfection of premises, etc.

This arrangement worked well for some time and the epidemic was in a fair way to be stamped out. Then for some unknown reason the local authorities became dissatisfied, and by allowing no reports of plague to reach it, forced the city anti-plague service staff to lie idle for over two weeks. At the end of this time the plague-service authorities sent a written message to the city authorities saying that, since there had been no reports of plague for a long time, and the Staff was lying idle, the City Anti-plague Service would be withdrawn the next day unless the city authorities wished specially to have it remain. No answer to this letter was received and the service was withdrawn.

Plague Still In Existence

It has been well known all along that, in spite of official reports to the contrary, plague has existed in the city. It may be remarked for the benefit of those who are doubtful about the truth of this statement that no report of plague has been accepted as true until special inquiries were made by responsible agents. All reports of plague made in these articles are thus substantiated and may be accepted as accurate.

The local authorities had instituted an anti-plague service of their own, before they forced the Government service out, under Chinese [illegible]. Also their own quarantine for persons wishing to enter the city was established under old style Chinese doctors.

At present rumors of plague in the city are persistent. On March [illegible] report direct from the Defence [illegible] Yamen, through [illegible] there, said that twenty-seven deaths from plague had occurred in the city on that day. Reports from agents out in the city gave a smaller number, but the fact that a number of plague deaths did occur that day is very evident. Yet the representative of the Defense Commissioner, when questioned, declared that the city was free from plague!

Flagrant Case Of Neglect

Yesterday came the report that a company of thirty actors had been admitted some days ago to the city and allowed to isolate themselves in a temple in the city. They were poor and to obtain money pawned some of their extra clothes. (This shows how strict the quarantine was!) Later six of these actors died of plague. Also inmates of the pawnshops visited by the actors died of plague. Guards were placed around the temple where the actors were segregated but several of the contacts had already escaped and were at large in the city. This morning the report is substantiated but whether more deaths have occurred cannot yet be ascertained.

The source of this report is none other than a certain man high in the service of the Defense Commissioner here, whose name and position cannot, for obvious reasons, be mentioned now.

The sequel of the incident came close upon the heels of the report when, yesterday afternoon, the accredited representative of the Defense Commissioner came to the Government Anti-plague Isolation Hospital (which is still maintained in connection with the railway quarantine) ostensibly for a friendly chat with the doctors in charge. After some inconsequential conversation he made inquiry as to whether the Isolation Hospital would still receive plague suspects in case any appeared. Seizing the opportunity one of the doctors suddenly asked how many of those actors had died to date. Taken unaware but still realising that he must answer some way, he said, "Oh, there are four of them did die but not of plague. They died of some slow-advancing disease." No more questions were asked as it did not seem best to appear to know too much, but here was patent, if unwilling, acknowledgment that the Defense Commissioner was in a tight place and thought again of using the Government Anti-plague Service if he could do so without losing face.

This afternoon the doctors in charge of the railway quarantine station and isolation hospital rode out to the special plague burying ground and found that nearly thirty persons have been buried there since the city authorities began to withold reports from the Government Anti-plague Service two weeks ago and to claim that the city was free from plague.

The points to be noted are, first: that plague deaths are constantly occurring in and around Tatung; second, that the local officials are struggling to keep this fact hidden and third, that a fully equipped, fully staffed Government Plague Prevention Organisation which cost between ten and fifteen thousand dollars has been deliberately ditched and superseded by a local service which is allowing plague to continue. Also to this might be added the reports of corpse-strewn roads in Chohor where dogs are eager scavengers. These reports become real when straight from those regions, a company of thirty infected actors arrives in our midst, of whom twenty percent is dead of plague in three days.

The danger of pneumonic plague is still very real and it may easily spread, even now, to places where it has not yet appeared.

The greatest danger is not now however from the present epidemic of pneumonic plague. There are rats by the million in Tatung and in every other city and town in the plague districts. These rats are infested with fleas, which as the weather becomes warmer, will begin to stir about, changing their abode as it suits their own changeful disposition, from rat to man and from man to rat.

Rats are subject to plague. Indeed rats are the means by which Bacillus Pestis maintains his existence during the intervals when he cannot infect man. Fleas carry plague from rat to man or from man to rat, and from rat to rat.

Once rats are infected they reinfect man by means of fleas, producing bubonic plague which is endemic in warm climates or in warm weather wherever rats carry this infection. Bubonic plague is very fatal in itself but the great danger lies in the case with which bubonic may change into the highly contagious and 100 per cent fatal pneumonic plague which in turn may be fully expected, sooner or later, some winter or perhaps every winter, to sweep over China in terrible epidemics.

This epidemic must be promptly suppressed, then, if the danger of infecting rats and thus laying the foundation for future epidemics is to be avoided.

The reader may infer, however, that plague is not likely to be suppressed in Tatung, except in the reports of the local officials. It is evident, also, that newspaper paragraphs reporting "encouraging" progress of the plague prevention campaign and "the end of the plague epidemic in sight" do not realise the fact that here in Tatung there is no progress but rather retrogression; also that we can never look forward to the end of plague epidemics if even one small town remains infected after the fleas begin to hop from rodent to human and back again.

AIRSHIP FLIES OVER CRETE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—The Greek Ministry of War announces that on the evening of the 21st, an airship appeared over Crete, travelling northward.

OSAKA SHARE MARKET SLUMPS AT WAR NEWS

Violent Drop In Stocks Follows Beginning Of German Offensive

Reuter's Pacific Service

Osaka, March 25.—The leading stocks slumped violently throughout the day over the news from the Western front. Very intense interest is manifested in further developments. It is confidently hoped that Britain will withstand the Teuton offensive, which is regarded by the newspapers here as forced by Germany's internal conditions.

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GERMANY EAGER TO OBTAIN QUICK PEACE

American Returned From Holland Tells Of Widespread Restlessness

WAR MASK ONLY A BLUFF

Released Prisoners Speak Frankly Of Militarists' Desperate Efforts

New York, February 17.—The latest American to come back from the German border, Franklyn C. Murdock, an engineer, who returned on the steamship Nieuw Amsterdam after spending thirteen months in Holland, brings a positive story of discontent among the German people, of increasing difficulties in German life, of the strenuous efforts that the military party is making to keep down the popular demand for peace. Mr. Murdock, living in the border towns of the Netherlands, talked almost daily with Germans—civilians, deserters, women and children in search of food. He read the German papers constantly and discussed wartime condition with English officers just released on exchange from German prison camps. He says he "kept his ears open and his mouth shut."

Information which he gleaned from all these sources fuses into the picture of a people being slowly beaten, dissatisfied, sick to the heart of war. Yet the news he brings is not altogether cheering. America can win this war, he is sure; but only by united effort and sacrifice can the Allies hope to win it soon. The German people are discontented, restless, sometimes openly clamorous; but it takes much to arouse them against their rulers, and the military party still holds the upper hand. How long it can continue to do so is another matter. The victory anticipated by Mr. Murdock is not the driving of German armies from intrenched Belgium, but the breakdown of Germany's civilian morale, and through that of her military morale.

"The German people want peace," he said. "They are restless and dissatisfied. They are beginning to wake up to the true state of things, and to question all these prophecies of victory that don't come true. But the trouble is that the people don't amount to much in Germany! And the Vaterland Party—the annexationists, the Pan Germans—have so far succeeded in their efforts to keep the people pacified. They are even promising that they will not make so many mistakes in 'the next war!'

"That is what it has come to in Germany—keeping the people pacified. You hear a lot here in America about German propaganda in this country, in Russia, in France, in Holland. Well, it isn't only among their enemies and neutrals that the Germans are spreading propaganda. There has got to be a lot of German propaganda in Germany. The military party is obliged to carry on a regular organised campaign to keep its power and to keep the people satisfied to go on with the war. For instance, the Government has taken over all the moving-picture theaters and films in Germany, has subsidised a large holding company under its control with a capital of 25,000,000 marks. All that is for propaganda.

"And von Tirpitz, who is leader of the Vaterland Party, has withdrawn 100,000 soldiers from the firing line—the veterans of 1914—to be employed in mixing with the divisions where there is discontent and discouragement and stirring them up with the thought of the tremendous victory that Germany will win if they only hold out a little longer. There was a great outcry against that, as a matter of fact, in the more moderate German press.

"Just before the Riga offensive and the Italian campaign the military party did seem to be tottering. The people showed more open discontent than they ever had before. In fact, it was only last Summer that the restlessness really began. Those campaigns were undertaken for their effect on the German people, of course. After Riga the people did pretty soon awake to the fact that the German forces had beaten the Russians because the Russians weren't there! But the Italian offensive was a strong argument for the annexationists. They said, 'Just see what we can do! It is not true, as you discontented ones have been thinking, that we are tired or weakened. Only hold out a little longer and the Allies will be on their knees, and we can keep all this territory that we have occupied.'

"Well, of course, that had its effect. But when the people saw that the Allies did not sue for peace—the annexationists had told them that the Allies would be talking peace within a week—they began to get restless again.

"The people have indeed won two real victories; one in the appointment of von Hertling as Chancellor and the other in the retention of von Kuhlmann in the face of Ludendorff's hostility."

In Holland there is a general expectation, according to Mr. Murdock, of peace this Spring. The Hollanders are looking for some kind of a "big smash" that will quickly and surprisingly end the war. So sanguine an expectation Mr. Murdock does not share.

"I think it would be a rash think to make a definite forecast about peace," he said, "but what I have gathered in all these months of talking almost daily with Germans of one kind or another is this: I don't see how it is going to be possible to keep the civil population of Germany pacified for more than a year more. I don't see how it is going to be possible to keep the civilian population of Germany fed for more than a year. I don't mean to prophesy an actual revolution. I don't think the Germans are going to democratise their Government, but I don't see how they can hold out. They want peace. They began to clamor for it last Summer, when the submarine failed to conquer England.

"The food problem is not a matter of opening up sources of food supplies in Rumania or the Ukraine or Russia or anywhere else. It is a matter of transportation. Germany cannot transport enough food for her civilian population; she is taking care of her soldiers all right, and she'll take care of her soldiers if every woman and child and non-combatant starves. But there is a point beyond which even the perfectly disciplined German soldier won't go. Knowing their dispositions and their discipline as I do, I realise that that is rather an extreme thing to say. But it is true. The soldiers can't really fight if their wives and children are starving. In December a regiment in Belgium laid down its arms and started home; the soldiers had heard that their families hadn't any food and they were going home to see about it.

"Of course that little mutiny was got in hand at once; the officers were shot; the soldiers were sent back to the front. But all through the armies men are coming back from furlough and telling their comrades that their wives are hungry; their children sick for lack of nourishment. You can't keep up a strong fighting army with a background like that. And what are they accomplishing? One prophesy after another is proved false. That is why the Pan-German Party thought it necessary to use 100,000 soldiers for propaganda among their own armies.

"Germany claims that she is prepared for three more years of war. I have made a point of questioning the English prisoners who have been released from Germany in exchange and are now in Holland, and every one has told me that, from his observation of German conditions, the military could hold out but the civilians could not. Everything in Germany is concentrated on the military. That is why they can't get food to the cities. They can't care for both civilians and soldiers, so the civilians suffer.

"Early in January a shipper that I know of tried to get some cars. He was told that von Ludendorff had commandeered every car in Germany 'for the next three or three and a half months.' That is because they are transporting troops and equipment as fast as they can to the western front. They are planning for a big battle there. They are getting ready to defend Zeebrugge.

"The English officers that I talked with from Germany said that after being in Germany and learning as much as they had about German preparations behind the western front they did not think that the Allies would be able to drive the German armies out of Belgium—there are trenches all the way back to the border. But if they take Zeebrugge—and the English are only three miles from it now—they can stop a great deal of the submarine war and practically put an end to the air raids on England. The Germans are rushing up troops for a big battle around Zeebrugge.

"I saw a good many things that made me feel sure that the German people are anxious to get out of the war—simply heartily sick of it. One was the great increase in the number of deserters from the army. During all the time that I have been in Holland deserters have been coming in from the German Army. But this Winter the number has increased tremendously. There are as many as seven or eight a day now who actually get away and get into Holland; that means there must be at least as many more who try but don't succeed.

"Then the condition of the banks in Germany is bad. They had a hard time floating the last loan. Of course that taken by itself would not mean a break-down—a financial condition can always be forced; but in connection with other things it is significant.

"But what has impressed me perhaps more strongly than anything else has been the reception of President Wilson's statement of peace terms. Germany feels very bitter against the United States. There has been a tremendous amount of ridicule of the President. Every speech that he has made has been greeted with bitterness and ridicule up to now. I remember one typical cartoon—a drawing of 'The Stars and Stripes Fighting for Humanity,' which showed President Wilson, with an iron 'star' on the end of a leather 'stripe, beating 'Humanity' across the back! But there was no ridicule of this statement of terms. There was not much criticism of it. Some of the papers openly accepted it. I watched them all very closely to see what the feeling was. Some of them said that peace could not now be far off, and that soon the United States and France and England and Germany could all 'get together.' The papers that expressed the opinion of the Vaterland Party said, at first, nothing at all.

"Then they began to explain that America was talking peace because of the pressure from England, that England was weakening and was forcing America into line for peace. When the 'get-together' suggestion was made the Vaterland Party put up a howl and said that now was no time for weakness, that the enemy was giving in, that if Germany held out a little longer she could dictate her own peace terms and keep all the occupied territory. If the people just kept quiet and awaited developments the German armies would be on the offensive again in the Spring. Of course that had some effect. But the German people are plainly getting tired of forecasts that don't come true.

"It has been almost an overwhelming surprise to Germany that she has not succeeded in starving England out. Germany confidently expected peace by Jan. 1, 1918. When the submarines did not beat England by last Summer, as had been promised, some one who signed himself 'Nautilus' began to publish figures in one of the papers to show that the submarines were really winning and England was being conquered, and if the people would just hold out for a few months more it would be all right. Then, too, 'Nautilus' had a lot of figures to prove that there was no reason to fear an army from America; that even to transport and feed 1,000,000 men, to say nothing of ammunition, would take more ships than we could possibly get, etc. It was all right for a time, but the prophecies have not come true, and the people are getting more and more tired of it.

"Then, too, the Germans are beginning slowly to realise that they do have something to fear from America. They are not yet awake to be situation. They do not know how many men we have in France. But they are beginning to see that the situation in regard to the United States is not what they thought it was.

"Germany was not disturbed by our entering the war. They thought that our manufactures would count, because, they said, we were sending over all the ammunition we could transport as it was, and our ship tonnage was getting less, not greater.

"As to our army, they never dreamed of our having one. They had not supposed for an instant that we would pass a conscription law, and they did not think that enough men would enlist to count against them at all. They had been misled by the chatter of foolish pro-German travelers from this country in the early part of the war. Oh, the nonsense I have listened to from Americans about America!" Mr. Murdock sighed. "They just chattered about things that they knew nothing whatever about, and the Germans believed them, and believed, too, that the German-American element here would stand in the way of our getting much done. They are still very much in the dark about America, but they are being slowly undeceived. They are still not afraid of our army, but they are beginning to dread some big American attack from the air. They are getting ready for it. Krupp's is being rebuilt underground. Southern Germany—south of Dusseldorf—is dark at night now. And that, I may add, has had its effect on the German people. Early in January the cities were darkened, for the first time since the outbreak of war. That is not a sign of victory! Germany is getting ready a big air fleet, too, but I have no doubts about the allied superiority in the air.

"The German people want peace. They thought the submarine would bring peace; and it didn't. They thought the Italian campaign would bring peace and it didn't. All that has made them more restless. And, too, there are often little things in the papers that show that the Germans are not all satisfied with everything that the Government does. At the time of the Luxburg expose, for example, Simplicissimus published a cartoon of a donkey under the caption of 'Our Diplomatic Asses.' And, on the other hand, the annexationists are already writing articles promising that the mistakes made in the last three and a half years will not be repeated in 'the next war.' There is talk quite openly of 'the next war.' That is why we must bend every energy really to win this one and destroy the military power that would make a repetition of this not only possible but inevitable. It means hard work and sacrifice, but it is the only safeguard for the future; and we can do it.

"I think myself that if the Allies can keep a tight ring around Germany over another Summer, and can keep the neutrals down to brass tacks so that they don't get any more food than they need themselves, Germany will not be able to stand another Winter. I don't think the Germans can get over the peak of non-production again. Certainly this Winter has been a lot worse than last. But Germany is not yet a weakling—don't jump at that conclusion."

Mr. Murdock adverted to statements he had heard in Holland of dissension among the Central Powers. "I do not think there will be a German revolution," he said. "But there may be an uprising in Austria-Hungary. And Austria-Hungary and Germany are not as good friends as they used to be. The Germans say that Austria has been a burden and has not accomplished anything. The Austrians are afraid that if Germany can't get enough of her enemies' territory to satisfy her she will turn to the territory of her allies. But of course in a military way everything is under Hindenburg, and he is still the hero of the hour. The German people are still under the heel of the military—just held down."

Many of the people with whom Mr. Murdock talked in Holland were English prisoners from Germany. Some said that they had been sent to the east front to dig front-line trenches, and he heard, too, stories of Belgian boys of 14, 13, and even of 12 years, forced—on pain of deprivation of food—to work on trenches and military roads. In the prisons, he was informed, the food consisted of stew, which never varied; bread made of bran and straw, and tea made of cherry leaves. Occasionally there were boiled potatoes.

"A sergeant told me, and four officers corroborated it," Mr. Murdock added, "that the Germans said to English prisoners, 'You English have nothing to complain of. Wait till we get the Americans—it will be ten times worse for them!'

"The English asked why, and the Germans said, 'Because they have no business to be in the war at all!'

"If the feeling between the Central Powers is not very friendly now,'" Mr. Murdock continued. "I certainly found reason to be glad of the fine feeling among the Allies. The weakness of the Allies all along has been lack of proper co-operation. They are getting the best of that now. And the feeling among them as I have caught glimpses of it in these last thirteen months in Holland, is splendid.

"I talked with every one I could get to talk to me, but I tell you," he added with a laugh, "you have to be mighty close to an Englishman to get much idea of what he is doing. The English are a people that do a lot of work and mighty little talking about it—I've found that out in this last year. They are better fighters than I ever dreamed. I went over to Europe filled up with these tales about the English putting the Canadians and Australians in the front ranks and the hard spots and taking things easy themselves—well, I found out how utterly untrue that was. And I found out, too, that it's always the other fellow that the Englishman praises; he is always giving credit to some one else. Why, even in their own papers the details are always about how well the French fought, or the Canadians or the Australians. Some of the best fighting of this war has been done by the English and covered up in dry official reports. You've got to be right over there on the spot to know about it!"

The traveler from Holland scouts the notion that American action in seizing Dutch ships may drive the Netherlands into war on the side of the Central Powers.

"Holland would never fight against the Allies," he said. "In the first place, the people of the Netherlands hate Germany. This war has intensified their old hostility. They hate Germany and they feel friendly toward the Allies. But even if they didn't, the Dutch Government would know better than to enter the war on the side of Germany, for if it did, the Allies would probably seize Java. And the possession of Java is necessary to the prosperity of Holland's trade.

"The feeling toward the United States is not so much one of bitterness as astonishment. Holland has always been friendly toward the United States in every way. The American action in the matter of the ships has really stunned the Netherlands. They cannot understand it. They say they must have wheat, and they do not see why the United States prevents them. But I think myself that Wilson understands the situation perfectly and knows exactly what he is doing, and the thing for us to do is just let him go ahead.

"Holland is allowing Germany certain amounts of dairy products and meat in return for coal. They had to do that, because they simply had no coal. They tried to get it from England, but when they sent their own ships the German submarines sank them, and England can't spare her ships. So they were forced to make an agreement with Germany. Of course, there is a good deal of smuggling of food into Germany, too—the sumggiers go so far as to use armored motor cars! But the Dutch Government is trying to stop that, and in large measure has succeeded. The Hollanders say, by the way, that they are 'between the devil and the North Sea.' I think Holland deserves a lot of credit.

"Germany also sends Holland some iron for ships, with the agreement that Holland shall reserve cargo space for German goods after the war.

"Holland is a strange place to be in," Mr. Murdock added. "It is full of propaganda and propagandists from all countries—German, English, American, French, and the rest of them. And every one suspects every one else. I have been suspected of being everything from a spy to a horse thief."

"What kind of a spy?" was asked, and Mr. Murdock laughed.

"Oh, both kinds," he said. "Some of the English suspected me of being a German spy, and the Germans thought I was an American spy, and I just went on about my business!"

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PRISONERS IN HUNAN LIVE WRETCHED LIFE

7,000 Northern Troops Kept In Temples Amid Filthy Conditions

China Press Correspondence

Siangtan, Hunan, March 13.—The lot of prisoners of war is an unenviable one. Such is the impression received during a visit to the detention camps of the northern prisoners at Siangsiang. When the southern army advanced upon Changsha, about seven thousand northern soldiers in that city, being deserted by their leaders, voluntarily surrendered. Many of them have since affirmed that they were assured by those supposed to be in authority that upon surrender of arms and ammunition they would be given ten dollars each and freedom to return north, but instead of ten dollars and freedom they have been given nothing and imprisonment.

As so many were escaping from Changsha, the Southern leaders deemed it advisable to move them to some place less favorable for purposes of escape. Siangsiang, a city thirty miles west of Siangtan on the road to Paoking, was chosen as the location and they are now held under close surveillance in seven different temples in that city.

They are distributed in numbers ranging from four hundred to eleven hundred to a temple, and their present condition is one of extreme hardship. Their sleeping accommodations are conducive to diseases of various kinds and general ill-health. Straw upon the temple floor, which is brick in a few places but mostly earth, constitutes their mattress and a thin covering is allowed. With the dampness such as is common to all temples where the sunlight is excluded, many of these prisoners are sick. A Chinese doctor is in attendance, but he is of the old type of medical man, so that little is accomplished in the way of preventive or curative measures.

Diseases of the eye are prevalent and are evidently spreading. The food consists of rice gruel in the morning and rice and some vegetable in the afternoon. Their clothes consist of what they have upon their backs and with no changes or laundry facilities they have become indescribably filthy. The general sanitary conditions about the different places are extremely poor and it is no wonder that the thought of escape, with all its attendant dangers, looms large in the mind of each prisoner. How long they may be thus confined is a question to which they find no definite answer, and under the circumstances a number have taken extreme risks in the effort to extricate themselves from such an unpleasant environment.

SCOTCH FLYER TELLS OF RAID ON MANNHEIM

Drops Bombs That Wreck Army Train, And Thrilling Battle In Clouds Follows

(By a Scottish Airman Who Took Part in a Recent Raid Over Mannheim, the German Rhine Town.)

It was cold enough as far as weather conditions went, but it was hot enough judged by the way the Germans pitched into us. We flew very high and for the greater part of the time were out of view of the enemy.

Beneath us we could make out the great bridge over the Rhine, with which I had become familiar in my schooldays in Germany. The bridge tower was faintly outlined through the mist, and high over it two of our machines were circling, the enemy gunfire making a halo around them. Suddenly the bridge seemed to be blotted out.

There was a crash and a great splash, as though of solid masonry falling into the water. Smoke, flame and water rose high into the sky and then we lost sight of the bridge. Whether it had gone altogether or was merely hidden by the smoke and haze I cannot tell, but certain it is that at least one hit got in at the bridge.

My most dangerous work was yet to come. Ahead of me was the railway station, a place I had seen at close quarters during my pre-war stay in town. Between it and me there was an enemy barrage ever growing in intensity. I wondered if I could possibly get through.

The more I looked at the job the less I liked it. However, there was no time to waste in watching. I drove straight ahead at my objective. Luck came to my aid in the most unexpected fashion.

Three enemy machines appeared to the right of the station which I was approaching from the left. Apparently they were mistaken by the gunners for our machines, for the barrage was directed against them and I was left free to continue my journey until I was right over the station.

Bomb Missed Train

A great train was leaving one of the stations. It had speed up, I could see it twisting its way along like a great serpent. I made for it, and after a time I began to feel that I was right over it. I let fly and watched eagerly for results. Apparently the bomb missed its mark, but it fell beside the line and must have done some damage for the train had come to a sudden stop.

That gave me my chance. I dropped another bomb, and this time there was no miss. The bomb fell right in the center of the train. Two coaches were carried off the line and other coaches burst into flames.

To make observations and take photos it was necessary to go lower. We went down to about 2,000 feet and then we began to feel the full intensity of the barrage. As we soared over the wrecked train fire was opened from a sort of tower on which anti-aircraft were posted, and for ten minutes or so we had to move about in a ring of fire of ever-increasing intensity. Over on the other side of the station, between us and safety, a cloud of enemy machines appeared maneuvering desperately for position in order to cut us off.

Circling about under fire we completed our photographing, and then started to rise higher.

At the same moment the enemy machines were closer to us and we know that in a few minutes' time we would have to fight against many, and straightforward fighting was out of the question. The only chance lay in a ruse. I made straight for the enemy formation as though I were going to tackle the whole bunch.

The Hun machines spread out in battle array and awaited my onset. I was then within about four hundred yards, and the bullets were whistling all around me. It was no use getting nervous. I knew I should want all my wits about me if I was to get clear.

One Aviator Lost

I made a sudden swerve, and drove hard against one Hun machine, which was detached from the others. I had him at a disadvantage, because I was not under the fire of his machine gun, whereas I had him under my fire all the time. I poured in continuous fire, and I saw the Hun machine reel and start to drift.

I rose higher, at the same time, and made another swerve, which took me in the direction of where I had last seen my comrades. We were entirely clear of hostile machines now, but the barrage was hotter than ever, and it was with the greatest difficulty we got through it. We were successful with the exception of young ———, whose machine was knocked out of balance, and started down to earth. I sought a glimpse of him as he passed me. He and his mechanic looked imperturable.

He smiled farewell to me as he passed, waved his hand, then disappeared from view. We hovered about for a little while in the hope of seeing him, but all to no purpose.

It was now a question of full speed for home, because the Huns had out the hue-and-cry after us, and we seemed to be moving amid a maze of fast-flying machine. The throb of engines was borne to us on every breeze, and what was worse still, the upper air was being saturated with shell-fire to such a decree that it seemed impossible to escape being hit.

We bore on our course for home, keeping at a high level all the time. Within a few miles of our starting point we had to cross the enemy lines at a dangerous point. There they were waiting for us and a desperate battle followed.

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No Compromise For America

The Way To Peace Is First Through Victory In The Field, Followed By Revolution In Germany

By Frank Bohn
(New York Times)

There is but one way for peace to come quickly, and that is by revolution in Germany. There is but one way to secure revolution in Germany, and that is by our hurriedly organising every man and woman, every dollar and day's work, for the field of battle. Every word now spoken for peace weakens the force of the revolutionary element in Germany. Every word spoken and deed done for uncompromising war hastens the day of the German revolution.

Those who think that this struggle can be compromised do not realise its character. It is not primarily the old autocracy that we fight. It is the new autocracy. If we were merely engaged in stamping out the tyranny of Frederick the Great in Germany, we could very well say, "Let the Germans be political serfs if they wish to." What we are fighting is the terrible despotism of an industrial autocracy, which, if it is victorious in this war, will spread around the world and give us the new industrial organisation in terms of German Kultur. There is nothing inherent in the present German system, in German Kultur, which makes the development of a democracy in a victorious Germany either necessary or probable. If Germany is defeated, then her social system has failed as a world system. If Germany is victorious, then her social system will have won as a world system. Considered industrially, two such systems of society as those represented by Germany and America can know no compromise.

Only by repetition can we make ourselves understood. Give us peace before Germany is beaten back and defeated and she will hold what she has. Any one who doesn't know this doesn't know anything about Germany. The Bolsheviki chatter "No annexations, no indemnities" is heard on one side only. We listen in vain for an echo from amid the clanking Teutonic sabres. Will the advocates of a compromise peace kindly mention the name of a single Junker who has intimated in the slightest degree that Germany will give up Poland and Servia, Riga or Constantinople? Belgium and the occupied portion of France they will probably be willing to trade back for their lost colonies in Africa and the Pacific—that is, if they are permitted to hold the Belgian railroads, seaports, coal and metal mines and banking capital.

Greater Germany now contains 187,000,000 of people. These, within twenty years, will become 250,000,000. When the present Crown Prince signs the next order for mobilisation, about 1937, he will throw 25,000,000 of men upon such remnants of Europe, east and west, as our compromisers would leave outside of Germany. Compromise this war and every man and woman in America who lives twenty years will come to despise themselves for ignorance and cowardice.

Let us not neglect to admit our errors. In England, France, and America we tried to cling to the democracy of our fathers by refusing to organise industrially. We used the State to fight the trusts so as to keep business weak. Then we fought the State to keep it weak. We shoved our heads in the sand while Germany, possessing in her Junkers a highly effective organising force, went ahead with the militant organisation and the machine process. What organisation can do against disorganisation every annual report of international business immediately before the war goes to show. Also every battlefront of Europe up to the present moment. We must organise. But let us organise as free men and women, not as slaves.

I would rather see our American people swept from the earth than become Germanised. Better that every ablebodied man among us be mangled to shreds on the field of battle than surrender to Kultur.

We fight against a tyranny which governs men and women politically and denies them every right which 300 years of social evolution in England and America have made precious and sacred. We fight against an autocracy which governs industrially, whose necessary result is an industrial regimentation producing the most abject economic slavery conceivable. We fight against an autocracy which is today abolishing the freely organised family, and this without even the slightest effort to recognise or establish freedom in any other form. Germany today demands cannon fodder and buzzard bait from the shriveled souls and miserable bodies of her enslaved women and girls. So she breeds her offspring from women violated by force, from groups of women who are taught by the State and Church to patriotically share the same "husband" for the sake of producing babies for which neither parents, nor State, nor Church can possibly provide food or clothing. Monstrous and horrible as it is, this German system, if successful and dedicated for generation more to world domination, will go on creating new and more horrible forms of economic slavery and sexual savagery. Let Kultur live in Germany and it will develop perforce on every square mile of the earth's surface. The world cannot live half militaristic and half pacifistic. "It will be all one thing or all the other." We do not have to believe that the whole world will sink down into Kultur. We must have, during this terrible time, strong faith that Kultur will be destroyed and that the world will thus "cease to be divided."

The basis of a durable peace does not concern any or all of the territorial questions at issue. This is not a territorial war. This is a social war. We are fighting a social system. Until that system is destroyed we cannot make peace. Free Germany and Austria from Junkerdom and Alsace-Lorraine and Bohemia will speedily find a way to freedom. The essential fact concerns democracy for the people of Berlin and Vienna as much as for Alsace-Lorraine and Bohemia.

Junkerdom looked about itself in the Summer of 1914 and saw one single army, half its own size, which was competent to fight effectively. That was the army of France. It saw the great, childish, plastic continents of Asia, Africa, and South America, like green pastures with peaceful herds, ready for spoliation. Possessed of a wonder weapon in its perfected industro-military regime, Junkerdom looked upon the whole world as its field of operations—a world in which the democracy of Milton and Lafayette and Jefferson, like that of Marx and Engels and Lassalle, would soon be as dead and as forgotten as the democracy of the age of Pericles. So Germany struck with careful forethought and stupendous power against us all. Let the visionary and misguided pacifists stop their chatter of peace to America.

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EASTERN SHENSI HELD AT ROBBERS' MERCY

Conditions Grow From Bad To Worse, With Fighting Increasing Daily

China Press Correspondence

Hoyanghsien, March 10.—The war in Shensi is going from bad to worse and the conditions on account thereof are everywhere most deplorable. Robber bands are multiplying and robbing and killing are a daily occurrence almost everywhere. A regiment of the Shansi troops came over the Yellow River on the ice-bridge, at the narrow and famous ferry "U-men-keo," and occupied the cities of Hanchang and Hoyang for some 6 weeks, with the result that the robbers in these two counties disappeared at once. But as soon as it became known that the famous Colonel Hu Li-seng and others with him had revolted against Chen Peh-seng, the Shansi Colonel regarded Chen Pu-chun as doomed and ordered his troops back to Shansi. That was close upon the Chinese new year.

Scarcely had these, remarkably well-disciplined troops returned before the robbers appeared again, showing themselves more courageous than ever. City after city these hoards occupy and loot, and nearly every well-to-do man is on their account a fugitive. The suffering of the people on the Eastern side of the province, and more especially around Sianfu, pass description. Thus people all along the eastern side of the province are longing to see the Shansi troops return.

The defamed General Ko Chien, who since the 8th of February has been fighting Sianfu itself, is daily receiving new support from the outlaws all over the province. He was able to hold Sian besieged from the 8th to the 17th of February when his ammunition began to be scarce, and the Tuchun was able to send troops outside the city to fight him. Then the revolters from the North and even "thousands of Mongols," a big army, estimated by some to reckon from 10 to 20,000 men, and several thousand horses arrived and joined with Ko Chien and the fighting from without gained vigor once more.

It is said that Chen has again urged the Shansi troops to come to his assistance, and they have daily been expected to arrive. But now it appears that they have decided to remain on the other side of the Yellow River—which no doubt is the safest—and there they are blockading all the ferry places from the south to the north, not allowing a single man, except the postal carrier, to cross.

Of the Honan troops, who have been called to assist Chen, at least 30 battalions have already entered the province and are gradually marching on Sian. And today the report comes that they have already fought a big battle with Ko Chien in the Kao-Lin-Hsien district, some 60 li from the east suburb of Sian, and that Ko Chien's losses were appalling. This having taken place just now and because troops are still pouring in from Honan, well equipped and ready to fight Chen's enemies; these, though numerous, may well be regarded as beaten.

However, I am perfectly convinced that Chen Peh-seng will never be able to put matters right in this province, nor will any of his present provincial antagonists, who are fighting him.

For the welfare of the people one could not but wish that the central authorities be informed to that effect, so that they would take proper action in the matter; putting a Tuchun here, who would have the moral as well as physical strength to root up the very causes, which in this province are the means of turning such a dreadful percentage of youngsters into revolters, robbers and thieves under various pretexts.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Mar. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Y'shiro M. Mar. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Apr. 2

For U.S. Canada and Europe:—

Per P.M. s.s. Colombia.... Mar. 30
Per C.P. s.s. E. of Japan. Mar. 30
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima M. Mar. 31

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. Canada and Europe.
Per C.M. s.s. China..... Mar. 30
Per C.P. s.s. E. of Asia.. Mar. 30

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad

LOOK IT THAT GUY STALL- HE HAS NO IDEA OF WHAT'S OUT
HA-HA-HA— IF THOUGHTS WERE MEASURED BY NUMBERS HED BE O
LE-TS - SEE - SPADES LED EH?
AW GWAN AN PLAY - WHY THE DELAY?
WHATRE YA LOOKIN AT? I DONT SEE NUTHIN UP THERE
W-E-L-L— WHEN HE PLAYS WAKE ME UP
TAD '5

INDOOR SPORTS -

PLAYING FOUR HANDED PINOCHLE WITH A PEST WHO ALWAYS STUDIES THE CEILING— WHEN IT'S HIS TURN TO PLAY.

SPRING ATHLETICS STARTED IN CHEKIANG

Kashing School Boys Begin Training For Track And Baseball

China Press Correspondence

Kashing, Che., March 23.—Spring athletics have started up and practice is in full swing at both the Chekiang Second Middle School (Government) and Kashing High School (Mission). Mr. Si, the coach of the Government school, is getting ready to do big things at the annual track meet in Hangchow and has his squad out every day for practice. Their new race track has been completed and is a great addition to the school athletics.

The new athletic ground of the Kashing High School was opened with a baseball game between the first and second teams. Regular baseball will be started later and the boys are now getting into practice with indoor baseball. Track practice has begun and rowing will commence with clearer weather. The boys are looking forward to the track meet at the Hangchow Christian College and anticipating a successful trip.

News Brevities

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Rowing Club will be held at the Club House at 5.30 p.m. today.

* * *

The usual Friday afternoon Tea Dansant at the Astor House will not be held this week because of Good Friday.

* * *

P. J. De Casta, alias Pao Loo, a Cantonese adopted son of a Portuguese, was fined $300 yesterday in the Mixed Court for the unlawful possession of morphia. In default of the payment of the fine, Casta must go to prison for three months. Two Japanese were also arrested and are now being tried at the Japanese Consulate in connection with this case. The accused admitted having bought the drug on behalf of a foreigner on a certain ship.

* * *

On account of Good Friday, the Customs House will be closed and shipment and delivery of cargo will be suspended. The parcel and money order offices of the Chinese Post Office will also be closed.

* * *

The International Recreation Club announces racing programs at Kiangwan for March 30 and April 1. The first saddling bell will ring at 1.30 sharp each day. Special trains will leave at 1 p.m. and 2.15 p.m.

* * *

Four men, two armed with pistols, held up a Chinese in the Boone Road at 10.30 o'clock last night and robbed him of over $30. Earlier in the evening six men, some of whom were armed, entered a house in Mani'a Road but were frightened away before having a chance to steal anything.

Siberia Rail Service To Be Resumed Soon

Intimation that traffic through Siberia to Petrograd is soon to be resumed is contained in a letter from the General Manager of the Chinese Eastern Railway which has been transmitted from Harbin to the local offices of the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co. The letter, which is dated March 19, reads:

"Following advice, from the Zabaikal Railway, the line is now reopened for passenger traffic between Manchuria and Karimskaia. Westward bound express will therefore leave Thursday, 21st instant, from Vladivostok. Also Sunday, 24th, and Thursday, 28th. Following expresses will leave, not on Thursdays as per schedule, but on days following arrival of East bound expresses from Russia. In case East bound expresses arrive regularly west bound will leave twice weekly until all stock retained at Vladivostok is in service. In case of irregularity, West bound express will leave on Thursdays only.

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LAND FOR SALE Phone 60
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On Rue Lafayette, 10 mow suitable for foreign residences.

Terauchi Cabinet May Fall, Says Times

But Intervention In Siberia Planned Nevertheless, Correspondent Wires London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—The Tokio correspondent of the Times cables that, despite the political disruption, which is likely to climax in the resignation of the Cabinet, there is indisputable evidence that Japan is preparing to enter Siberia after a declaration of her motives and objects to the local authorities in Russia.

The Peking correspondent of the Times states that Seminoff's movement against the Bolsheviki is receiving substantial support.

Unclaimed Telegrams

Great Northern Telegraph Company

February:
21st—Philip Deane, Astor House; Peking.
22nd—Rolph Mille Company; Kobe.
23rd—Consulate de France, Pour Dor zon; Yokohama.
23rd—Suenagasaku, c-o Kogayoshi, 46 Fushobashinkori; Nagasaki.
25th—Suyenagasaku, Bushoro, Shinkori, 46 Kogayoshi; Nagasaki.
26th—Meikiyoko, 150 Gobaro; Nagoya.

March:
6th—Glegulska, Russia Post; Vladivostok.
13th—Pernot Gare; Moscow.
16th—Pernot Gare; Moscow.
21st—Douglass, Astor Hotel, ex Tenyomaru hold; Hongkong.
21st—Kevorkipkian, care Astor House; Alexandra, a retransmitted from Yokohama.
22nd—Fest; Kobe.

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WEATHER
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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, MARCH 27, 1918

Seizure Of Dutch Shipping
The Right Of Angary

By Charles James Fox, Ph. D.
(Professor of Political Science, Pei Yang University)

WHEN the cables announced that the Allied Governments intended to avail themselves of the right of angary to take over for the duration of the war the Dutch shipping now lying in Allied ports, this old principle of International Law suddenly became a topic of general public interest as well as a subject of diplomatic correspondence between all the nations concerned.

The right of angary, so named, may be said to have become almost dormant in International Law; so much so that many of the text writers, including Moore, in his monumental Digest, does not even mention it. But it is rather the name than the principle which it designates that has fallen into disuse. There are however several well known English, American, French and German writers who devote a few pages in their texts on International Law to the right of angary.

Angary is a word of Persian origin which indicated a courier or messenger who was liable to be impressed into the service of the monarch. It passed through Greek into Latin and was well known in Roman Law, where the term angaria denoted a forced or compulsory service exacted by the government for public purposes.

The verb angariare, to press into service, or to exact forced labor from, was common in mediaeval latin in reference to the burdens exacted from his vassals by the overlord. In maritime law angaria was a forced service or impressment of a vessel for public purposes. It is practically in this sense that the word angary has found its way into modern International Law, although the term is also used in connection with the impressment of railroad carriages.

In the texts explaining the right of angary the examples nearly always given are various acts of the Germans during the war of 1870. To show the modern ideas on the subject, written before the outbreak of the present war, quotations are given from three works: Hall's International Law, which is a British work of known reputation and the American text books of George Grafton Wilson, professor of International Law at Harvard, and Admiral Stockton, who is President of George Washington University. Both of these writers were American delegates to the London Naval Conference in 1009, and are recognised authorities on the rules governing the intercourse of nations.

"Formerly belligerents," says Wilson, "under the right of angary, compelled neutral merchant vessels which they had seized to render service for them in transport of troops or otherwise. While this practice has been discontinued, neutral property has been seized for military use, with liability to full indemnity.

"The Hague Convention of 1907 provides for the use of neutral railway material in case of necessity, with liability to compensation.

"Article XIX. Railway material coming from the territory of neutral powers, whether it be the property of the said powers or of companies or private persons, and recognisable as such, shall not be requisitioned or utilised by a belligerent except where and to the extent that it is absolutely necessary. It shall be sent back as soon as possible to the country of origin.

"A neutral power may likewise, in case of necessity, retain and utilise to an equal extent material coming from the territory of the belligerent power.

"Compensation shall be paid by one party or the other in proportion to the material used, and to the period of usage."'

Hall in his International Law discusses the subject as follows: "The right to use, or even when necessary to destroy, such property is recognised by writers, under the name of the right of angary, its exercise is guarded against in a certain number of treaties, and when not so guarded against, it has occasionally been put in practice in recent times with the acquiescence of neutral states. In a large number of treaties the neutral owner is to some extent protected from loss by a stipulation that he shall be compensated, and it is possible that a right to compensation might be generally held to exist apart from treaties.

"The most recent cases of the exercise of the right of angary occurred during the Franco-German War of 1870-1. The German authorities in Alsace, for example, seized for military use between six and seven hundred railway carriages belonging to the Central Swiss Railway, and a considerable quantity of Austrian rolling stock, and appear to have kept the carriages, trucks, &c., so seized for some time.

"Another instance which occurred nearly at the same moment attracted a good deal of attention, and is of interest as showing distinct acquiescence on the part of the government of the neutral subjects affected. Some English vessels were seized by the German general in command at Rouen, and sunk in the Seine at Duclair in order to prevent French gunboats from running up the river, and thus barring the German corps operating on its two banks from communication with each other.

"The German commanders appear to have endeavored in the first instance to make an agreement with the captains of the vessels to sink the latter after payment of their value and after taking out their cargoes. The captains having refused to enter into any such agreement, their refusal was by a strange perversion of ideas considered to be an infraction of neutrality, and the vessels were sunk by the unnecessarily violent method of firing upon them while some at least of the members of the crew appear to have been on board.

"The English government did not dispute the right of the Germans to act in a general sense in the manner which they had adopted, and notwithstanding the objectionable details of their conduct, it confined itself to a demand that the persons whose property had been destroyed should receive the compensation to which a despatch of Count Bismarck had already admitted their right. Count Bismarck on his side, in writing upon the matter, claimed that 'the measure in question, however exceptional in its nature, did not overstep the bounds of international warlike usage,' but he evidently felt that the violence of the methods adopted needed a special justification, for he went on to say, 'the report shows that a pressing danger was at hand, and every other means of meeting it was wanting, the case was therefore one of necessity, which even in time of peace may render the employment or destruction of foreign property admissible under the reservation of indemnification."

Admiral Stockton, whose work was written just at the outbreak of the war, says of the right of angary: "The right of angary, which literally means the right of transport, was formerly confined to purposes of that nature so far as neutrals were concerned. It was a practice of belligerents to use, by force if necessary, neutral merchant vessels and their crews for the purpose of transporting troops, ammunition, and provisions to certain destinations, paying freight, etc., in advance.

"This ancient right has fallen into disuse and is to a growing extent supplanted by a modern right under the same name which comprises the right of belligerents to make use of or destroy, for the purpose of necessary offence and defence, neutral property on the high seas or the territories of either belligerent.

"The objective of the right of angary, according to Oppenheim, 'is such property of subjects of neutral states as retains its neutral character from its temporary position on belligerent territory and which, therefore, is not vested with enemy character.'

The United States Naval War Code of 1900 states that: "If military necessity should require it, neutral vessels found within the limits of belligerent authority may be seized and destroyed or otherwise used for military purposes, but in such cases the owners of the neutral vessels must be fully recompensed. The amount of the indemnity should, if practicable, be agreed upon in advance with the owner or master of the vessel; due regard must be had for treaty stipulations upon these matters."

Arbor Day In China

THE Chinese Forestry Association has issued the following:

Allow us to call your attention at this time to the Ching Ming festival which comes on April 5. You will remember that by a presidential mandate of July 31, 1915, the Ching Ming was made Arbor Day for China. Such a mandate is most significant from a forestry standpoint. We have sent out thousands of pamphlets and circulars urging schools, clubs, and officials to observe the coming Ching Ming as Arbor Day. It is hoped that all will co-operate and observe the day with due emphasis.

Arbor Day in the West has been observed as an occasion for impressing upon the minds of the young people the importance of the tree in the life of a nation, hence the true message of Ching Ming should be the tree, and it must be remembered that the tree that is significant in the life of the nation is the forest tree.

The object of sending out this circular is to call the attention of some of the missionary schools which may not have received our pamphlets and previous circulars, and also to furnish in a small way some practical suggestions as to how the day might be observed profitably in China.

The planting of a few trees by the young people under the direction of teachers should no doubt be the main thing in the program for the day. But it is to be remembered that the diversion of setting out a few trees, although exciting and calling forth enthusiasm, must be regarded only as a means to the desired end rather than as the end itself. The students should be taught on Arbor Day the use and value of the tree in the life of the nation, and it is essential that permanent results—lasting impressions—be left in their minds.

It is suggested that one of the following things be done to assist in making Arbor Day more memorable or the impressions of it more lasting in the minds of the students.

(1) After the planting ceremony is over, the students might be given an opportunity to write or to discuss the importance of forest trees; how they supply material for homes, for fuel and for thousands of industries; how they store water for streams to quench men's thirst, to irrigate their lands, to drive their mills and to fill their rivers deep for vast traffic of inland navigation; how they influence rainfall, humidity, sanitation; and how they protect the useful wild life and increase the beauty of the country.

(2) It would certainly be very profitable for the teachers to take the students out, after having observed the planting ceremony, to visit some of the hills and mountains in the vicinity and have some features of soil erosion, freshets and gullies explained to them. In nearly all the mountainous districts of China, we see freshets and gullies on mountains and hillsides that have come to exist as a result of deforestation. If the teachers should take pains to explain and to impress on the students on that day the results of deforestation and make them remember by asking them to write themes on what they have seen after they come back. Arbor Day would thus mean a great deal for students.

(3) It might also be well for the school to invite some lecturer to speak or to give a demonstrated lecture on forestry or forest trees. The lecture should consist of a series of experiments to show the utility of forests and the results of deforestation. For instance a forest on a mountain slope may be pictured by a cloth upon a tilted table or inclined board; then if water is poured on the higher edge it will creep downward through the cloth and drip slowly from the lower edge as would rain falling upon the forest. Such an experiment would make vivid before the students the relation of forests to streamflow and floods.

No doubt there are many other ways by which Arbor Day can be made to leave lasting impressions in the minds of the students. But it must be remembered that the true message of Arbor Day or Ching Ming should be the tree of the forest as producer and custodian of the necessaries of life and happiness of a nation.

Calls Dynastic System Taproot Of Great War

Survives, Says David Starr Jordan, From Mediaeval Traditions—Three Branches Of Its Efforts

By David Starr Jordan

The dynastic system is the taproot of war. It persists as a survival from mediaeval traditions, with no proper place in the civilisation of today. Its presence has precipitated the world war, because in Germany with antiquated preconceptions it has become possessed of all the resources of science. Its existence is bound up in war. It rests on three props—force, intrigue, and superstition—and all these weaken in time of peace. Militarism, cutthroat diplomacy, and the claim of the divine right, without these no dynasty could maintain itself or be other than a pretence of social display. The plutocratic system often personified as "capitalism" is an offshoot of democracy, grafted, in its own interest, on the dynastic stem. "Big business" fears and distrusts war, though it does not hesitate to utilise its machinery whenever anything is to be gained by it. It uses war for its own ends when "war is in the air" and in prospect. It is true that greed has been grossly evident in the inception of most wars and on both sides, but it is rarely the original motive force. For that we must look primarily to dynastic demands and next to its war rivalries, secret intrigues, and open conflicts. It is true that national ambitions with the economic limitations and obstructions by which nations are hemmed in are made powerful incentives to discord. It is equally true that personal ambitions and economic embarrassment often furnish impelling incentives to burglary. But there exists no logical reason why national unrest should reign into war or individual discontent into robbery. The remedy in either case, where remedy exists, must be sought within the bounds of law and order. Reciprocity is the rational cure for national economic ills. Justice is the only cure for those of the individual.

Demands Philosophy's Backing

The dynastic system besides its armies, its serpentine diplomatic service, and its state church, demands the backing of philosophy. And with this, the ruling caste of Germany has amply provided itself. And as "all good things come in threes" ("alle gute Dinge sind drei"), in Germany the philosophy of the dynastic state is threefold—the supreme state, or "Staat," the supreme discipline, or "Kultur," and the supreme duty of power, or "social Darwinism."

The theory of the supreme state figures an ideal entity overarching the sovereign nation as the sky overarches the earth, thus existing over and above and apart from the peoples which it watches, feeds and protects, as the land owner guards his sheep. The sheep are not consulted as to methods of defense, nor as to the time when they should be duly shorn. The parallel is clear, for the final aim in both cases is found in the shearing. On the supreme state, the people may not impinge in any way. On the other hand, the state, which lies beyond the reach of all morals and can do no wrong, must impinge on them. To this end the dynasty is established with its array of satellites, parasites and favorites who actually control. And as the dynasty is neither self-chosen through its own innate power, nor elected by the people, it must claim divine origin. And this claim is a transparent sham. The supreme state is in fact the cloak behind which autocracy hides its crimes and follies and those of its sycophants and tyrants. The King or Emperor heads the dynasty only in name. He is the creature of the system, and there are few dynastic rulers who ever draw a breath of fresh air or ever see in truthfulness any part of the actual world outside.

Discipline From Above

The theory of supreme discipline, or "Kultur," involves a system of discipline enforced from above. This includes not only compulsory education, cultural and vocational, with enforced army service, but also a complete regimentation of industries. For every competent man the state finds a place and then holds him therewith, in general, no hope of advancement or change. This involves the three collective duties of society: "Dienst, Ordnung, Kraft" (service, conformity, efficiency). These duties are enforced from above, involving no impulses arising within the individual, but all along lines indicated by officialism. The individual is described as a brick within an edifice he does not see and can not understand. From the same source arise the three personal duties: "Soldat sein, Steuer zahlen, Mund halten" (be a soldier, pay taxes, mouth shut). These represent the sole individual contributions of the common man. And on such basis of military and industrial control the war system justifies itself as a discipline in mass efficiency. In contradistinction, democracy, makes for individual efficiency and has a philosophy of its own whereby the man as a reality is exalted and the "state" is no Hegelian abstraction but a co-operative organisation of free men for mutual welfare. Whenever the human democratic state forgets its origin and claims for its shifting majorities the divine right of infallibility and of impeccability it passes into the autocratic class with all the possibilities of tyranny and corruption which inhere in political illusions.

The philosophy of "social Darwinism" looks forward to the right and duty of the dynastic and regimented state to extend its system, overriding by force or trickery all inferiors or competitors.

This theory bears no legitimate relation to Darwinism, from which it borrows only the name. It regards civilisation as a merely physical struggle for existence, nation against nation, race against race, in which the weak go to the wall to be "trampled broad" by the strong and ruthless.

State's Unpardonable Sin

The unpardonable sin of a sovereign state is to be small, peace loving or backward. The nations which adopt the system of "Kultur," it is claimed, stand in the vanguard of progress, and it is their highest duty to subdue, enslave or eradicate the others. As a matter of fact, the elements of force, ferocity or even courage do not bring final success in the "struggle for existence." Nothing enduring was ever wrought by force. The cement which holds nations together is not power but good will. Empires have fallen and will fall, for they rest, one and all, on crumbling foundations, but no nation ever failed through excess of brotherly love, and throughout nature there is a bounty on the heads of wolves, hawks, hyenas, Caesars, Alexanders, moguls or vandals of whatever race or kind.

The inhuman features which have distinguished the dynastic state in our times are matters inseparable from autocracy. Every charge made against pan-Germany in the present war was justly charged against the war making of Louis XIV. Broken treaties, ruthless invasion, permeating intrigue, enslavement, rapine and devastation entered into the war making of Louis the Magnificent, precisely as into that of William II. The dynastic system is the root of war. It rests on blood, treachery and superstition, and there is little hope of lasting peace until all civilised nations cast aside its theory and its practise. With the great cause of war out of the way, it will be relatively easy to remove the minor incentives. Reciprocity must replace rivalry. This can only be done by the co-operation of the people concerned. And the cry of the French in the trenches must be the watchword of the future: "The people have been nothing; they must be everything."

Feng Kuo-chang

(New York Sun)
By Maurice Morris

Survey mankind from China to Peru,
As the Great Cham erstwhile was wont to do,
And tell us whence there heretofore has sprang
A ruler who compared to Feng Kuo-chang.

Kuo-chang, as you may, or you may not, know,
Presides at present on the Hoang Ho;
He's President of China, it appears
A thing not of itself to shake the spheres.

But there appears this further fact to stun:
He says—so all the late despatches run—
He says that poor old China's going lame,
And—hold your breath!—he only is to blame!

The war, he says, would never have begun
If things by him had properly been run;
He says he's failed, just failed, right down the line;
He says that he is going to resign!

There have been kings and kaisers heretofore—
Napoleon, Caligula and more;
Presidents there have been here and there as well;
But this Feng Kuo-chang surely bears the bell.

His statesmanship no doubt is on the bum;
He may not have the push and go of some,
Not know how, as he says to hold the fort;
But he's my notion of a dead game sport.

Whether he's Ming or Mongol or Manchu
Would not mine coal with either me or you:
The guy himself has made himself the goat—
If he lived over here he'd get my vote.

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

I THINK IT'S TERRIBLE - WE HAVEN'T HAD ANY HEAT IN THIS APARTMENT FOR A WEEK -
DON'T WORRY- I'VE INVITED THE OWNER UP TO DINNER -
WHAT GOOD IS THAT -
I JUST WANT TO SEE IF HE HAS ANY CONCIENCE!
BEFORE WE EAT - I GOT A RECORD HERE BY McCORMICK - WOULD YOU LIKE TO HEAR IT?
I LOVE MUSIC -
KEEP THE HOME FIRES BURNING -!
GEO MCMANUS
1-31

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — **Daily Home Magazine Page** — *A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour*

The Mystery Of Living Matter -:- By Garrett P. Serviss

"One evening a number of people started talking about rocks and mineral matters, and three-fourths of them said that all rocks and minerals have roots and grow, and that all the coal, iron, copper and other hard substances have roots and grow, and I said that they are all nature's gifts and they do not grow because anything on this earth that has no life cannot grow—and then the argument started. I finally suggested to write to you, hoping you will reply.—A. M. W.,"

You carry me back through the years to a country fireside where a little boy was listening open-mouthed to a grave discussion of the same question by men who seemed to him as old and wise as Solomon. One of them began by saying that a big, gray, lichen-covered rock, with which the boy was well acquainted, lying on the bank of a shady creek, which was well acquainted with the boy, had grown since his grandfather's time, and another of the men said that he had heard of such things.

The boy was so much impressed that even the assurance of his father that a rock couldn't grow failed to satisfy his curiosity, and the next morning he visited the rock with feelings such as he had never before experienced. Vague wonder filled his mind and a shiver ran through him as he laid his hand upon its mossy head and imagined that the rock felt alive! He would have been still more thrilled if someone had then told him, what he long afterward learned, that the old rock was a vagrant, an immigrant glacial boulder, that had traveled from the Adirondack hills bounding the far-off northern horizon.

The suspicion that a hidden life lurks in things that seem outwardly to be lifeless has always haunted the human mind, and even the advance of science has not made the distinction between the living and the non-living everywhere as sharp and clear as could be wished. Biologists had a long chase before they found the definition for the term "a living organism" that seemed unassailable. Growth alone is not a sure test, and neither is the power to move, or even the power of reproduction.

The protoplasmic cell is the recognised basis of living matter, and the complex substance called proteid, found only in organic bodies, is as far as we know, the peculiar possession of living things. Yet, consider the following authoritative statement: "Promorphology has shown that the reigning dogma of the fundamental difference of organic and mineral forms is false, and that a crystallography of organic forms is possible—the form of the cell or the cell-aggregate differing from the crystal merely by its more or less viscous state of aggregation, its inherited pecularities, and its greater adaptability to the environment."

That does not mean that the crystal possesses what we call life, but it does show that there is, as P. C. Mitchell, the English biologist says, no essential difference in structure between living organisms and inorganic bodies. "The real distinction between living matter and inorganic matter is chemical." What science has not yet done is to make a thorough and decisive exploration of the chemical nature of the proteid. When chemists can make proteid they can, perhaps, make living organisms.

As far as mere growth is concerned everything in nature might be called alive. The earth has grown, and is still growing. Its food consists of meteors, gases, dust, and perhaps ultimate particles of matter (or of electricity) gathered in from space. There was a time when its growth was very rapid; now it is excessively slow.

Crystals not only grow but repair wounds and replace missing parts as an animal or vegetable does. An animal or a plant grows until it attains an average maximum size, peculiar to its species, and determined by a balance between gain and loss.

This recalls the manner in which a glacier grows. The ice advances down the mountain side until it reaches a level where the annual loss through melting equals the annual gain through the accession of snow on the mountain above. Every rock was once subject to a process of growth. It began, in many cases, on some ancient sea shore, or lake bottom, where sands and mud were heaped together; then through the course of ages it was subjected to physical and chemical forces which solidified it. After that upheavals and convulsions broke the original mass into fragments, and the rock that you see in the field, or on the hillside, is like an old person slowly wearing away. Both grew once but now they grow on more. But, if you visit the seashore you can, any day, see rocks, not now recognisable as such to you, in process of growth, wherever a sandy beach is forming, for, as sure as the world stands long enough, that beach will sometime become a rock.

Since the incident that I have mentioned at the beginning I have found legends of growing rocks in many places. People sometimes assert that the rocks have been measured, and found to have increased in size during the life-time of a living person. The illuminating expression is sometimes used: "It has come up out of the ground since my father was a boy." The obvious explanation is either ignored, or not thought of, viz., that the wearing down of the ground around the rock has necessarily brought more of it into view. This accounts for the hypothesis of "roots" that was set forth in the discussion. But many people seem to resent a plain explanation of these things, for the human appetite for marvels is insatiable. However, as I have tried to show, there is enough mystery about life to puzzle the wisest heads without invoking "rocks with roots."

PRAISES 'PRESIDENTIAL ACID'

London Paper Says Wilson's Words Bite Into German Mood

London, Feb. 17.—"The series of addresses which President Wilson delivers to a listening world," says The Sunday Observer, "are among the most efficient weapons in the allied panoply. They are the rallying forces of freedom and democracy in all nations.

"There are unquestionably forces in Germany which make for reform and modernisation of the German system of government, and with these President Wilson's speeches will persistently and powerfully co-operate. Germany may have gathered some material profits from the Russian revolution, but the fact remains that the fall of Tsarism has left the Central Empires the sole remaining examples of autocratic government in a modern, democratic world, and has sandwiched those obsolete systems between free France on the west and free Russia on the east.

"And in the midst of these highly infectious conditions the American President directs a steady educational influence upon public opinion in the Fatherland. The German will not believe in England's disinterestedness in entering the war. He can scarcely question the disinterestedness of the United States. And yet in his inner form he must allow that the great, powerful nation of 100,000,000 people, whose main interest is peace, and who might conceivably have gained by allowing 'la vieille Europe' to sink into chaos, does not go to war without good reason.

"How the Presidential acid must bite and burn into this mood! It is incredible that any Briton should be willing to compromise in his war aims or to succumb to mere war weariness at the very time when the most powerful nation in the world is moving slowly and majestically on his own side into the conflict."

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.
Inaba Maru ..... Mar. 3
Kanagawa Maru ..... Jan. 13
Mishima Maru ..... Jan. 21
Monmouthshire ..... Jan. 30
For Liverpool
Kawachi Maru ..... Feb. 17
Talthybius ..... Jan. 24
Tamba Maru ..... Dec. 25
For New York
Matoppo ..... Dec. 1
For San Francisco
Ecuador ..... Mar. 7
Korea Maru ..... Mar. 12
Siberia Maru ..... Mar. 26
Shinyo Maru ..... Feb. 12
For Tacoma
Justin ..... Mar. 16
For Seattle
Fushimi Maru ..... Mar. 17
Africa Maru ..... Mar. 25
Suwa Maru ..... Feb. 17
For Vancouver
Harold Dollar ..... Feb. 26
Key West ..... Feb. 21

Siccawei Weather Report

25.—Very cloudy weather in our regions. Northerly gale beginning to blow in the Northern and Central districts. The barometers have decidedly and considerably risen on the continent.

26.—Very fine weather. N.W. breezes. The barometer reads again above the average.

Tuesday, March 26, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm	765.31	767.35
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.13	30.21
Variation for mm 24h	↑9.51	↑9.80
Variation for mm 12h	↑5.31	↑3.50
Wind—Direction	NNW	NW
Wind—Kilom per hour	23	31
Wind—Miles	14.3	19.3
Temperature—Cen	3°1	6°9
Temperature—Fah	37.6	44.4
Humidity co	65	53
Nebulosity 5-10	0	1
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

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JAPAN WANTS TO HELP EDUCATE THE CHINESE

Resolution Passed By House Committee Instructing Government To Take Measures

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 25.—A representation to the Government for the purpose of assisting the education of the Chinese introduced to the House of Representatives has been unanimously passed in committee and therefore will no doubt pass the House.

Its text is as follows:

"The advance of civilisation in the Orient and the mutual responsibility of China and Japan, to assist on the part of Japan in promoting the education of the people of China will pave the way to a better understanding and help to strengthen the bond of neighborly good relationship between the two countries. Such a measure is of urgent importance and the Government is advised promptly to take the necessary measures for that purpose."

Dr. Reinsch Talks On Co-operation

(Continued from Page 1)

having the imagination which characterises our nation, that they were doing a great work, work that can come only once, namely, the labor of changing a people from one way of living to another. The next twenty years will show whether it was long enough to make an impression that will keep them to the standards thus established. But what has been done so far is certainly admirable. Also the feeling at the present time between the Filipino people and the Americans is excellent. It is of course a very controversial point in the Philippines whether everything that has been done recently has been entirely warranted. However it must be remembered that what was done was built upon the foundations that were laid by the very first Commission.

Feeling Toward Independence

"It was only carrying out the things that follow from the policies thus laid down. It has revealed on the part of the people of the Philippine Islands a desire not to get away entirely from the United States. The Independenzia idea has its limitations, and that is a fact which is gratifying to us because it indicates that they appreciate what has been done, although perhaps not as fully as a visitor who sees in a quick birdseye view the results of this work.

"I believe that the work done there and the whole Philippine situation is particularly interesting to us in China because the Islands are like a bridge between China and our country. The interests of the American people has been reawakened after that great period a hundred years ago when the men from the East coast of the United States came over by long voyage to their work here. It took some remarkable fact to attract the attention of the people in the United States again to the East, and that remarkable thing was the acquisition of the island territory. There is a historic relationship between our modern interest in China and the acquisition of the Philippines. There should be a close commercial interest between China and the Philippines. The Philippines are to China what Cuba and South America are to the United States. The Chinese could draw a great deal of their needs of tropical produce from the Philippines. Therefore the Chinese also have a great interest there, and the Chinese in the Philippine Islands are very active and are very successful. From that point of view too the Americans living in China have a good reason for watching developments in the Philippines and the growing commercial attachment between China and that region.

"Especially when we look at the present war and the time that will come after it, these relations take on a new importance and a meaning which they probably did not have before. I believe the war will result in far greater co-operation, in a more highly organised trade between the tropical and the temperate countries; the Philippines and the United States on one hand, China and the Philippine Islands on the other. I am led to this conclusion for two reasons. The great commercial and financial nations who have been fighting shoulder to shoulder in this war and are doing so now are drawn to each other in a very strong way, in a manner which will last beyond the end of this war, I believe, and will give rise to policies and to modes of action which will make for a greater co-ordination of all economic processes. For one thing, England and France among European countries will be inclined to pool their economic interests to a greater extent with the United States than before. The other fact is that the war has brought very glaringly to our attention the pressure of the population of the world upon the food supply, and the manner in which, by methods of substitution and by careful management, the food supply can be husbanded. However, the great concern after the war will be to add to the food supply of the world, to the raw materials of the industries, to such a degree that the pressure of population and of industry, from which great wars result which are so destructive to all that stands for civilisation, will be made less intense. The road to that is the more extensive and scientific utilisation of those great reservoirs of supply, both of food and of materials, of the tropics—as well as of the regions of China which are under-developed on account of lack of capital and organisation. Now, all this organisaton, co-ordination of activities, will be far more important than competition. The nations are seeing that. It is not only the temper of desiring to act together, but also the need of the new world after the war, the need for greater efficiency and greater co-ordination in order to avoid war in the future, that will bring this about. In China particularly that is the principal need because, in the past, intense competition has made China the battleground of activities which have not been to the highest advantage of China herself or to the nations concerned, not bringing about the true constructive upbuilding of China.

Co-operation In China

"A great deal has been spoken about co-operation between different nations. I consider that healthful. I am not so sure in my mind as to how individual schemes of co-operation will succeed. Co-operation is a partnership, and partners must be congenial and carefully chosen. But the general spirit of co-operation, of acting together in China, is healthful, and is in accord with the spirit of the times. To agree upon certain principles of competition; to agree also, in making loans to China and doing business here generally, to enforce such principles and rules as will protect China on the one hand by preventing her needs being taken advantage of, and on the other hand will concentrate the energies of the capitalists of all the countries toward constructive work in China, that is to be desired. We realise that notwithstanding how much work is done here in a generation, there will be much more work left to do thereafter; whatever one country does accrues to the benefit of all. If all the railways were built for which concessions have been granted up to the present time, there would be an immediate need for a far greater additional mileage, and the same may be said of the reclamation projects which are being considered. In consequence of such enterprises, the population of China could be doubled, for the fertile lands of China, made entirely useful, would support double the present population. When that result is attained the world will give a sigh of relief, for the ability of China to sustain her population is used now as a standard and if we could prove that China can support twice as many people as at present, we immediately increase the entire calculations of the world of supporting population, by doubling the present figures. It is therefore in China particularly that these principles of co-operation and co-ordination of great activities will work themselves out; in China and the neighboring countries, the Philipine Islands, the French possessions, the East Indies—this great Pacific world, in which it is our destiny and privilege to be working. The French are making great efforts to limber up their commercial activities after the war; so are the British. Commissions are formed, delegations sent out, all looking forward to the time when constructive work is to be taken up again. With the energy thus realised, taking the tendency which I am confident it will take, namely, toward greater co-operation, this region of the Far East will be looked to by the whole world as a field for fruitful enterprise. These are some of the things which impressed me on the trip down to the Philipine Islands and up the China coast.

Optimistic Over War

"While we are still in the terrible struggle of this great war it is nevertheless not only permissible but befitting to strengthen our parts and our purposes by looking forward to the constructive work by which the war will be followed.

"Nor need we fear, notwithstanding the great struggle that is just in this hour going on the Western front, that the balance of the world will be destroyed, that the friendly relations which I have mentioned will not after all be the dominant factor. Even should we imagine the wodst, should the Central Powers gain certain temporary Continental advantages as a result of the Russian situation, the mastery of the sea remains, and that will be the dominant factor in the new world.

"I therefore look hopefully into the future and can not conceive an end of this war in which the Central Powers will gain anything at all commensurate to the enormous losses which have been inflicted upon them. I do not believe that they will gain anything, but even at the time when they are making their greatest efforts and when they have had their cause strengthened through the events in Russia, we have no reason whatever for despondency. Their effort is supreme, but our lines hold and the losses accompanying it will spell defeat to the Central Powers."

Reception At Y.M.C.A.

A reception for the Minister was held between 4.30 and 6 p.m. at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. under the auspices of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Y.M.C.A., The Society for Constructive Endeavor, The Kiangsu Education Association, The World's Chinese Students Federation The American Returned Students Club and the National Vocational Education Association of China. Mr. C. C. Nieh, president of the Y. M. C. A., introduced Mr. Reinsch as a "dear friend to China" and one who had strengthened the ties between China and the United States.

Mr. Reinsch in response spoke of the importance of spreading education throughout the country and of the assistance which the various associations represented might give in this great work. Brief talks were also made by Mr. Chu Pao-san, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and Dr. Monlin Chiang, secretary of the Kiangsu Educational Association. Several hundred prominent Chinese and foreign citizens attended the reception, among them being:

Mrs. Wellington Koo and her sisters the Misses Tang; Mr. Sammons; Mr. Huang Yenpei, of Kiangsu Education Association; Mr. Y. C. Tong of the Shanghai Commercial Bank, Mr. P. P. Chin, Ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce; Mr. C. P. Yin of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway; Mr. H. K. Kwong of Kiangnan Dock; Mr. P. K. Chu, secretary of the Society for Constructive Endeavor; Dr. C. T. Wang; Dr. Fong F. Sec of the Commercial Press; Mr. M. Y. Chung; Mr. K. P. Chen; Mr. S. C. Chu; Mr. H. Y. Moh and several principals of colleges and schools in Shanghai.

Last evening Mr. Reinsch was the guest at a dinner given at the Columbia Country Club by the Committee of the American Chamber of Commerce.

The Minister proceeds with the transport Warren today on his way back to Peking. He is accompanied by Mrs. Reinsch and their children, his secretary, Mr. F. L. Belin, and American Consul Peck, of Tsingtau.

Plague Suspects Here Prove Free Of Disease

(Continued from Page 1)

yesterday. Word received from Dr. Smith at Nanking states that no new cases of plague have developed there during the past three days.

Details of the meeting of the Plague Prevention Committee held last Saturday were announced yesterday. Mr. Siffert occupied the chair and the plague situation was thoroughly discussed. Emphasis was laid on the necessity for compulsory powers to isolate contacts as well as actual cases and it was suggested that the aims of the Committee would be best served by the appointment of a special Sub-Committee to advise on the measures necessary. Drs. Stanley, Ricou and Jackson and Mr. Shen Tun-ho, with Mr. N. O. Liddell as honorary secretary, were appointed to form such a committee. Mr. Shen Tunho's appointment, it was felt, would insure whole hearted co-operation with the Chinese authorities, he having been placed in charge of the Anti-Plague Bureau formed at the meeting held at the Defense Commissioner's yamen last Friday.

The passenger traffic problem was gone into at some length.

Dr. Stanley spoke of his visit to Nanking and of the aspects and characteristics of pneumonic plague. There is no danger of pneumonic plague becoming the precursor of an outbreak of bubonic plague, he said, and it was reasonable to assume that the warm weather was inimical to the spread of the disease.

Close Watch At Nanking

Nanking, March 24 (Official Bulletin).—There is a saying, "Happy is the nation that has no history";—sinister comment on history! Yet much of chronicling is a record of calamities, in which this tiny sheet joins. We trust and expect, however, to be able to report soon a great calamity averted—and then cease to be.

Since the last issue, Mrs. Pang (mother of Dr. Ching's assistant who died March 18) has died. During the height of her illness, the house was quarantined, but that neighborhood has been much endangered by the fact that during the first day she was out on the street.

It will still be some days before it will be possible to tell whether the plague has been further spread in that locality. Mrs. Pang's son has been removed to the building prepared for "suspects" and "contacts" at the Exposition Grounds. It should be noted that although aware of the risk he ran, he tended his mother with courage and devotion.

The suspected localities at Hsiakwan and near Hwa Pai Lou have been daily visited in detail and no new cases found.

The five Chinese members of the Hospital Staff are at work under the anti-plague Commission; one at the Isolation Hospital, one on patrol in Hsiakwan, one has been detailed to the work of disinfection and two are at headquarters to do microscopic work.

We gratefully acknowledge the offers of help from outside physicians; Dr. Tucker, of Tehchow, Drs. Selmon and S. M. Woo, of Shanghai, and the hearty co-operation of the local men, Dr. Satchwell Smith of the Concession, Drs. Stevenson and Brunemeir of the Language School, and Dr. Charles of the Stuart Foundation. Dr. Tsao has been a very valuable help, through her cordial relations both with the Chinese officials and the foreign doctors.

We wish also to acknowledge with appreciation the co-operation of Health Commissioner G. P. Wang. He was formerly in that position but had been appointed as a high official on the Police Staff. He was, however, reappointed to the Health Service because of ability and experience, and has made every effort to co-operate with the foreign workers.

Especially do we wish to offer our tribute to Dr. Macklin who has contributed a most valuable service in conducting the educational campaign almost single-handed. Precautions are practically useless unless backed up by public opinion. He had translated into wen li and circulated among the gentry an article by Dr. Stanley of Shanghai; and also wrote a smaller article on the symptoms of plague and plague precautions in colloquial language which has had a wide distribution in the city. This afternoon he addressed a meeting of the gentry at their request on this important theme.

Soochow Officials Helping

China Press Correspondence

Soochow, March 25.—Things are moving along in a most satisfactory manner in the fight to prevent the plague here. The stopping of all traffic from Nanking has simplified things considerably, though it is still necessary to keep a look out for people coming in on boats. Those who came in by train some days ago are still being kept up with and will be followed up until there is no further danger from that source.

All were required to give their addresses in Soochow and doctors see them from day to day. In case any symptoms show up they will be put in isolation hospitals at once. Provision has already been made for three classes of patients in such hospitals:—actual cases of plague, contacts, and suspects. The way in which the whole preparation has been handled gives the Soochow people a feeling of satisfaction for we know that all that can be done is being done to prevent plague, and if it comes all preparation has been made to handle it. No cases have yet been found, though one suspect has been in the Isolation Hospital.

The Civil and Military Officials, Messrs. Wang and Chu, have given every assistance within their power and Police Commissioner Tsai has been most active. Some time ago, even before the plague appeared in Nanking, Mr. Tsai invited the doctors to a dinner at which the matter was gone into upon his own initiative and he has been enthusiastic in giving every authority and help needed to the doctors who are handling the situation here. It is to be hoped that out of this present crisis, there may come a permanent and efficient Health Department under the direction of competent medical men. It would prove a boon to Soochow.

The Executive organisation as now working is as follows:—

Dr. Tsa of the Provincial Hospital is Chairman of the Executive Committee, Dr. Young of the Southern Presbyterian Hospital has charge of the Publicity and Education Department, and Dr. Snell of the Soochow Hospital has charge of the Inspection and Isolation work. Dr. Woo is the bacteriologist to the committee.

Supday afternoon a meeting of quite a large number of the influential citizens of the city was arranged in order to let them understand the work and the reasons for it and to get their sympathy and co-operation in carrying out the plans.

BRITISH NAVY CHANGES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 24.—Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Pierse has been promoted Admiral in succession to Admiral Miral Sir Edward Bradford, who has been retired at his own request to facilitate the promotion of younger officers.

UCHIDA BACK IN TOKIO

Reuter's Pacific Service

Tokio, March 25.—Viscount Uchida arrived from Petrograd this evening. He was welcomed by many persons, including Cabinet Ministers.

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

BALL ROOM

Thursday March 28, 1918.

AT 9 P. M.

Classical Dances & Musical Concert

by Prima Ballerina of the Warsaw Government Theatre

Miss. S. A. Potapovich

and Ballerina Miss. R. A. Tushynska

Music by Mr. Harry Ore, Virtuoso Pianist

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Assisted by

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17324

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No Autonomy For Alsace-Lorraine

The Provinces Do Not Want It, And Germany Could Not Be Trusted To Respect It

By Clement Rueff

(Vice President of the Association General des Alsaciens-Lorraine d'Amerique.)

We Alsatians and Lorrainers living in America do not agree with Professor W. E. Hocking when he insists that the spokesmen of the United States and Great Britain did not commit themselves regarding Alsace-Lorraine, as we consider that they have committed themselves and that, as they are fighting for right and democracy, they could not have done otherwise.

How can the telegram of the President to me be interpreted in any other manner, for in answer to my message thanking him in behalf of my countrymen for having included the return of our provinces to France among the war aims of the United States, he said:

"May I not express the hope that the new year may realise for Alsace-Lorraine the hopes deferred?"

The words "new year" clearly mean that the President hopes that the war will be ended this year and that this year the deferred hopes of Alsace-Lorraine to be reunited with France, her mother country, will become an accomplished fact.

As far as the four questions of Professor Hocking are concerned, I shall answer them as follows:

1. It is for the following reasons that it would be impracticable to establish any form of temporary autonomy in Alsace-Lorraine:

The two provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, (and everybody will agree with me when I say that they are the principal interested ones,) do not want autonomy, be it temporary or final; they consider themselves parts of France, with which they want to be reunited.

To create a temporary autonomy would be simply a makeshift, a way of eluding, for the time being, the solution of this troublesome question, which, as President Wilson most justly said, "has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years and should be righted in order that peace may once more be made secure in the interest of all."

History teaches us that there is nothing more dangerous to peace, than makeshifts of this kind. The best means of assuring peace is to cut the evil out at the root, to sever the unnatural and undesired connection between Germany and Alsace and Lorraine and to return these to their natural and logical place at the side of the other provinces of France.

We know of no way of preventing Germany from unduly influencing a temporarily autonomous Alsace-Lorraine. When we consider the underground methods employed by Germany in the United States, while this country was still neutral, methods which brought this country to the verge of a conflict with Great Britain; when we remember France, with Caillaux, Bolo, &c.; when we think of the causes that borught about Italy's disaster; when we look at the Bolsheviki in Russia; when we see what Germany has done in Belgium, previous to the war and what she is doing during the war in Argentina, Mexico, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, &c., we fail to conceive how Germany could be prevented from employing unfair methods in autonomous Alsace-Lorraine.

2. I know of no possible way of causing the inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine who fled from that country to return to it. There are hundreds of thousands in France, in England, in the United States, and elsewhere who, while they still love Alsace-Lorraine and France, would not think of giving up their new homes for the chance of participating in a plebiscite in their native country.

But, leaving this question entirely aside, I fail to see the reason of this insistence on the part of Professor Hocking and a number of other well-meaning but misinformed Americans for a plebiscite. There was no plebiscite taken in 1871, although France and Alsace-Lorraine insisted on one; why should there be one twenty-five years after the conclusion of the present war? On the other hand, there has been a continuous plebiscite in Alsace-Lorraine from the protests of the elected representatives of these provinces at the National Assembly in Bordeaux in 1871 and in the Reichstag in Berlin in 1874 on up to the popular protest of Saverne in 1913. What would be Professor Hocking's stand as regards a plebiscite; what would Lincoln's stand have been, if, instead of Alsace-Lorraine, one or several States, torn by force from the United States, were in question?

3. After the experience gained during this horrible war, and after, as stated above, having seen Germany at work previous to this war, nobody can think of the possibility of a fair competition between Germany and France in an autonomous Alsace-Lorraine. Germany would use means similar to the sinking of the Lusitania, to the murdering or Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, to the placing of women, children, and old people on the front of the fighting line, to the bombing of undefended places, to the carrying into slavery of Belgian and French women, to the kind of fair dealing used by von Bernstorff in this country and by von Luxburg in Argentina. France would rather perish than to think of using similar methods, and consequently she would have no ghost of a chance against her unfair competitor. But on the battlefield France stands an even chance, and it is only by the show of force that you can win over Germany, as was so masterfully stated by Frank Bohn in these columns a few days ago. As to the private ownership of iron and coal mines of Alsace-Lorraine by Germans or German sympathisers, this will be easily, fairly, and satisfactorily settled in the peace conditions imposed upon Germany after the victorious conclusion of the war.

4. Concerning the period of transition which will follow after the war, we can leave this matter entirely to France, as, if anything, that country has been rather too respectful of the traditions and interests of the countries submitted to her dominion.

No better illustration to that effect is needed than the way in which France treated Alsace after it finally became French in 1648. In France at that time Protestants and Jews were persecuted. In Alsace under French domination tolerance has always been the rule. The Edict of Nantes was never revoked in that province; Protestants and Jews were left alone and allowed to worship according to their creeds.

The very question of language, which so often has been raised by Germany to prove that Alsace is German, is it not a conclusive demonstration of the extreme tolerance of France? If France had used the same methods that Germany has used since 1871, do you think for a minute that the Alsatian dialect could have remained the popular language of Alsace after over 200 years of French occupation?

And then let us not forget that an appreciable part of Alsace, with such towns as Thann, St. Amarin, Masseveaux, Dannemarie, &c., has been occupied by France since 1914 and has been incorporated with that other part of the Department of the Haut-Rhin, Belfort and surroundings, which remained a part of France after 1871.

Numerous are the Americans, men and women, who have borne witness to the humane and considerate way in which the inhabitants of the reconquered parts of Alsace have been treated by the French.

The French Government since 1914 has not ceased to give this question of the period of transition the most earnest thought, and to this effect a special and official commission has been created, composed of prominent Alsatians and Lorrainers of all standings, with the purpose of studying this question from all points of view and of elaborating the means of preventing all friction with the people of Alsace-Lorraine regarding their religious, political, and economical relations after their reunion with France.

And I can find no better demonstration as to what will be the attitude of the mother country toward her recovered children than in repeating the words addressed by our great and good Joffre to the people of Thann when he first came to that old Alsatian city, words that made the tears rise to the eyes of all the old Alsatians who heard him and that still make the tears rise to mine, when he said: "Je vous apporte le baiser de la France."

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Sunday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow left Hongkong for Shanghai on Sunday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Sufwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Luenyi left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Paoting left Hongkong for Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangkwan left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru left Nagasaki on Monday and may be expected to arrive today at 9 a.m.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 15	Japan	Fuso maru		Jap.		
Mar 25	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Mar 14	Hankow	Hanping	581	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.	HYPW
Mar 25	Wenchow	Hsean	1839	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Mar 10	Hongkong	Iyo maru	3691	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Mar 19	Chinwangtao	Kaiko maru	948	Jap.	Satoh Shokai	
Mar 22	Foochow	Kohoku maru	628	Jap.	O. S. K.	OSKW
Mar 28	Hsokow	Meifoo	406	Am.	S. Oil Co	OKPW
Mar 18	Hankow	Meian	417	Am.	S. Oil Co.	SOCW
Mar 21	Japan	Mongoogai				
Mar 25	Hankow	Ningshao	2321	Chi.	N.S. Co.	NSW
Feb 23	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
Mar 25	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Mar 21	Japan	Rokkosan maru	1143	Jap.	M.B.K.	
Mar 9	Hongkong	Salabadji				
Mar 15	Hankow	Siangyang maru	2225	Jap.	N.K.K.	NYKW
Mar 25	Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Mar 25	Swatow	Wosang	1127	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Mar 20	Japan	Yei maru	1596	Jap.	K.M.K.	

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BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTICES

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2501.

THE following Resolutions will be brought forward by the Council at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers to be held at the Town Hall on March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m., and are published for general information:—

Resolutions I, II and III.—Formal business and adoption of Rules of Procedure.

Resolution IV.—That the Report and Accounts for the year ending December 31, 1917, be passed.

Resolution V.—That the Report of the Loan Redemption Committee dated July 7, 1917, and published in the Municipal Gazette of March 16, 1918, be received and adopted.

Resolution VI.—That the estimated expenditure for 1918, contained in the Budget proposed by the retiring Council, together with the recommendations attached thereto, be approved and adopted, and that the Council be hereby authorised to impose, collect and recover the rates, taxes, dues and fees recommended therein, and to raise, should it be considered expedient to do so, a sum not exceeding Tls. 1,800,000, by the issue of debentures redeemable on December 31, 1928, and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, for the purposes defined in the estimate of Extraordinary Expenditure.

Resolution VII.—That the Council be and it is hereby authorised and directed to appoint a Committee, consisting of three Members of Council and two Ratepayers with power to fill vacancies, to consider and report whether it is desirable, in the interests of this Community, that the business and undertaking and the lands, buildings, plant, machinery and effects of the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited should be acquired, in pursuance of the provisions contained in Clause 9 of the Agreement between the Company and the Council dated the first day of July, 1905. The report of such Committee to be submitted to the Council, who shall lay the same before the Ratepayers in meeting assembled.

Resolution VIII.—Election of Land Commissioner for the ensuing year.

Resolution IX.—Election of four Governors of the General Hospital for the ensuing year.

Resolution X.—Election of two members of the Permanent Education Committee.

Ratepayers intending to ask questions in regard to the Accounts or other matters connected with the foregoing Resolutions, are requested to give notice of such intention before the Meeting, so that a full answer or other explanation may be given.

Ratepayers desirous of bringing forward additional motions, or of nominating duly qualified persons willing to serve under Resolutions VIII, IX and X are required to give notice thereof to the undersigned before 4 p.m. on March 20 for due publication.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 16, 1918.
17172

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

TEMPORARY
Suspension of Passenger Bookings

Owing to the outbreak of Pneumonic Plague at Nanking, the booking of passengers to and from Nanking and Chinkiang and intermediate stations, and all through booking with Northern Railways is temporarily suspended.

The ordinary local service is running between Shanghai North and Chinkiang with the following exceptions:—

No. 3 up, Through Express, leaving Shanghai North at 7.55 a.m. and No. 10 down fast train leaving Chinkiang at 13.30 will be cancelled.

By Order,
The TRAFFIC MANAGER.
17235

HONMA HOSPITAL,

No. 8a Miller Road. Tel. North 2961.

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine, Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases, Confinements, Surgery, Skin-Diseases, Venereal Diseases.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2506.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

PRECAUTIONS FOR FOREIGNERS.

When it becomes necessary to take the following precautions the public will be notified:

Those whose work brings them in close contact with large numbers of Chinese should wear masks, especially indoors.

Chinese servants should be kept at home as far as possible. When it becomes necessary for them to go to market, etc. they should be provided with masks, which they should wear properly fixed from the time of going out until return. During necessary visits to relatives etc. the same precaution should be taken.

A sample mask may be obtained now on application to the Health Officer which can be copied quite easily at home. The long ends of the mask should be cut into three tails, one of which is tied behind the neck passing below the ear, the other above the ear, and the middle tail above the head to keep it from slipping down. The same side of the mask should always be worn against the face. The mask should be tied to lie snugly against the face so that the air breathed has to pass through the cotton wool pad. Sometimes it is necessary to plug the angles at the sides of the nose with wool.

The protection conferred by the use of the mask may be considered absolute.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 22, 1918.
17254

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2507.

(Translation)

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE.

1. Infection is got by proximity to a coughing case.
2. To avoid infection wear a cloth or mask snugly covering the mouth and nose when near a coughing case. Masks are obtainable from the Health Offices.
3. But do not go near sick persons if possible.
4. Report all cases to the Health Offices where you will receive help and be told what to do.
5. Sick persons should be isolated.
6. Those who have been in contact with sick persons should be kept apart from other people for 7 days. After that time there is no danger of the disease developing.
7. The disease begins with a headache, then fever comes and a cough with spitting of blood. Death invariably ensues, usually within two days. Medicinal treatment is useless.
8. Danger comes from the living cases not the dead.
9. When a case appears in a household keep everyone away from the sick person. But if the person attending on the sick person wears a mask carefully there is little danger. After use the mask may be burnt or boiled.
10. Do not leave home; it is not the house which is infected. Do not move about or travel by boat or train as this may carry plague to other places. Do not receive travellers until they have lived apart for seven days.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.
17254

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Naamlooze Vennootschap Maatschappij Tot Mijn--Bosch--En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the Offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Saturday, the 27th April, 1918.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agents.

Shanghai, 23rd February, 1918.
16944

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NOTICE

THE undersigned hereby give notice:—

That a Public Meeting of Ratepayers will be held in the Town Hall TODAY, March 27, 1918, at 2 o'clock p.m. precisely, to devise ways and means of raising the requisite funds for Municipal purposes, and to pass resolutions in reference thereto and to deliberate and decide upon other Municipal matters and business. At such meeting the accounts of the Council for the year ending December 31, 1917, will be submitted for the sanction and approval of the Ratepayers.

Shanghai, March 4, 1918.

D. SIFFERT,
Consul-General for Belgium.
T. RAASCHOU,
Consul-General for Denmark.
A. ARIYOSHI,
Consul-General for Japan.
E. D. H. FRASER,
H.B. Majesty's Consul-General.
V. GROSSE,
Consul-General for Russia.
J. E. HULTMAN,
Consul-General for Sweden.
THOMAS SAMMONS,
Consul-General for U.S. of America.
DE REUS,
Consul-General for The Netherlands.
G. DE ROSSI,
Consul-General for Italy.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Consul-General for Portugal.
JORGE R. DE OLIVEIRA,
Acting Consul-General for Cuba.
H. WILDEN,
Acting Consul-General for France.
T. KNUDTZON,
Acting Consul-General for Norway.
HUGO REISS,
Consul for Brazil.
JULIO PALENCIA,
Consul for Spain.
17032

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Chungking, W. China.

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The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 275.

Prevention of Plague (064/3) Train Service

On account of reports having been received that there are cases of plague at Nanking, as a precautionary measure, commencing from date until further notice booking of passengers from the following stations northward will be suspected:—

Pukow, Tungko,
Puchen, Wu-I.
Huachiying,

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 21st March, 1918.
17321

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 276.

Through Passenger Traffic (035/1)

Owing to suspension of passenger train service between Nanking and Chinkiang on the Shanghai-Nanking Line on account of outbreak of plague at Nanking, commencing from tomorrow until further notice through tickets to stations on the Shanghai-Nanking and the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Lines will not be booked from stations on this line.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 21st March, 1918.
17319

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 277.

Prevention of Plague (064/3) Train Service

In view of the fact that no plague cases had been reported in Tsinanfu or adjoining districts since March 9th, and upon recommendation by its Adviser on Plague Prevention, Dr. S. Cochran, this line has since March 19th resumed booking tickets from the following stations:—

Huanghoya, Tsinanfu,
Pingyuanhsien, Tangchiachuang,
Changchuang, Kushan,
Yuchenghsien, Changsia,
Yencheng, Wanteh,
Sangtsetien, Chiehshou.
Lokow,

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 22nd March, 1918.
17320

The Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

Notice is hereby given that the Sixteenth Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the undersigned (No. 1 The Bund) on Thursday, the 28th March, 1918, at 4.00 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, for the year ended 31st October, 1917.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 21st to the 28th March, 1918, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
GEORGE McBAIN,
General Agent.

Shanghai, 12th March, 1918.
17131

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, March 26, 1918.
Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	
@ 107¾ = Tls.	92.81
@ 72.8 = Mex.	$127.49
Mex. Dollars Market rate: Tls.	72.55
Dragon Dollars: native bank rate	
Shuli Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls.	272
Bar Silver	268
Copper Cash .....per tael	1805
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/5d. = Tls.	4.53
exch. @ 72.8 = Mex.	$6.22
Peking Bar	—
Native Interest	.07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	46d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Bx. Paris on London ....Fr.	27.25
Bx. N. Y. on London....T.T.	$4762
Consols £	—

Exchange Opening Quotations

London	T.T.	4/5
London	Demand	4/5¼
India	T.T.	307
Paris	T.T.	603
Paris	Demand	604
New York	T.T.	105¼
New York	Demand	105½
Hongkong	T.T.	70½
Japan	T.T.	49⅛
Batavia	T.T.	231⅝

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m/s. Cdts. 4/7d.
London	4 m/s. Docy. 4/7¼d.
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 4/7½d.
London	6 m/s. Docy. 4/7¾d.
Paris	4 m/s. 631
New York	L.C. 4 m/s. 109

Customs House Exchange Rates For March

Hk. Tls.	4.25 @ 4/3⅛		£1
,,	1 @ 575½ =	Francs	6.41
,,	0.89 @ 100½	Gold	$1
,,	1 @ 51⅛	Yen	2.18
,,	1 @ 15	Rupees	3.53
,,	1 @ —	Roubles	—
,,	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,
TIENTSIN.

Cable Address
ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the Centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath & Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

We issue Policies in Sterling
Take advantage of the Exchange.

Telephone to us, Central 2601, or write to the Head Office,
10 Canton Road,
Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$585
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320 B.
North China	Tls. 120 B.
Union of Canton	Tls. 730 B.
Yangtsze	Tls. 215 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co Ltd.	Tls. 20½ B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$133 B.
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 330
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 108
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	117s. 6d.
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 24
Shanghai Tug (f)	Tls. 40
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 9¼ B.
Oriental Cons.	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	Tls. 3 B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	Tls. 131 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 100 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 15 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 65 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 83½ B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 70 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 66½ B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 8¾ B.
China Realty (ord)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cottons Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 174 B.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 97½
International	Tls. 105 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 62½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 80 B.
Oriental	Tls. 43½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 140 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 15.85 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 9.15 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 95
Industrials	
Butler Tile	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 80 B.
Green Island	Tls. 7.80
Langkats	Tls. 14½
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 65 B.
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	Tls. 15½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$100
Moutrie	$35
Watson	Tls. 5½
Weeks	Tls. 13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 9¼
Amberst	Tls. 1
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.10 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.90
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.40
Bute	Tls. 1.05
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 9
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2½
Dominion	Tls. 9
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6.80
Java Consolidated	Tls. 16½
Kamunting	Tls. 5¾
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27½
Karan	Tls. 12
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 5½ B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 16½
Padang	Tls. 12¼ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8¼
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.92½
Samagagas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seekee	Tls. 6
Semambu	Tls. 1.05
Senawang	Tls. 12
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.80
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7
S'hai Malay-pref.	Tls. 10.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1¼ B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9
Sua Manggis	Tls. 5
S'hai Kalantan	Tsl. 0.67½ B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.50 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1¼
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tls. 16 B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2⅛
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 140 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 7
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 67
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 23 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 78½ B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 185 S.

S., Sellers. Sa, Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. 398
Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

LANGKAT OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en Landbouwexploitatie in Lankat:

"The output of crude oil for the week ended March 24, was 380 tons."

Hongkong Market

In their report for week ending March 15, Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows:—

Business has again been on the increase during the past week, and rates on the whole have been well maintained.

Shanghai continues to show strength following on the information received that several of the Bombay Mills had closed down owing to the ravages of plague and shortage of coal in Bombay Presidency.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have weakened to a selling rate of $620, possibly lower rates would be accepted, high Exchange being responsible for the weakness.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons at $320, North Chinas at Tls. 120, Unions at $800, and Yangtszes at $210 are all unchanged from last week, with a small business at these rates.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires at $133 and Hongkong Fires at $330 could be dealt in at quotations.

Shipping.—Douglases have advanced to $77½. Steamboats have changed hands at $18. Preferred Indos at $33⅓ are in demand. Deferred Indos have again had a recovery, and as high as $161 has been done for cash. Star Ferries are a quiet market at $28, and Shells are quoted 120s. in London.

Refineries.—China Sugars have come to business at $81 and Malabons are wanted at $29½.

Oils and Mining.—Kailans at 40s., Langkats at Tls. 14½, Raubs at $3, and Tronohs at 32s. are all in demand at quoted rates. Urals could be picked up at 20s.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves after business as low as $81 have advanced to a buying rate of $84 with a fair business done between these rates, closing with $83½ done for cash. Hongkong Docks have been the medium of a fair business at $131½ March. Shanghai Docks have had a sharp rise from Tls. 86½ to Tls. 94½ for cash and Tls. 98½ offering for June.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Centrals at $90, Hongkong Hotels at $87, Hongkong Lands at $86½, Kowloon Lands at $27½, West Points at $78 and Humphreys at $5½ are all unchanged from last week with little or no business passing.

Cotton Mills.—For reasons above stated this market appears to be firmer, the following being the latest quotations from Shanghai: Ewos Tls. 174, Shanghai Cottons at Tls. 136½, Kung Yiks Tls. 15.60, Yangtszepoos Tls. 8.70 and Orientals Tls. 45, all closing with buyers at quotations.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics could be placed at $48½. Hongkong Trams have come to business at $6.20, and China Lights at $4.15.

Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The approximate statement of traffic receipts for the wek ending March 9 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Receipts for 10 weeks.
This year ..	$12,991	$141,399
Last year ..	12,289	139,022
Increase	702	2,377

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos at $9, China Providents at $7.10, and Powells at $6½ are all enquired for. Dairy Farms at $29½, Hongkong Ices at $225, Ropes at $27½ ex dividend, Waterboats at $11½, and Watson at $5½ are quiet. Steam Laundries at $4, and Cements at $7.80 could probably be placed at quotations.

Hankow Market

The Hankow British Chamber of Commerce report as follows in their circular for week ending March 20:—

Exports

Conditions in this market remain unchanged, with Italy still in the foreground and America out of the market. The "Hwahting" will return for another cargo for Genoa next month, so that the present brisk demand from Italy should continue. Local market are steady. The Cotton market is firm, with Japanese firms buying steadily. Hides are weaker, and Wood Oil is also rather easier owing to the commencement of arrival of supplies. Tallow is steady.

Imports

Clearances during the week under review have continued good for all classes of goods, although Blacks are still neglected. There have been some sales of Yarn "to arrive" during the week at advanced prices. The Piece Goods market is firm and advancing in price. A few sales of Whites and Greys "from stock" are reported; also some enquiries for stocks at prices that are absurdly below replacing values.

Finance And Money Market

Rates have ruled firm and Bills have been offering moderately during the week at advancing rates. There was also a little inter-bank business, as well as a small demand for freight. For Taels T.T. on Shanghai the market has eased, owing to the demand for money against the delivery of cargo. The Chinese market opened at 97 and closed at 96.875 with but small demand, while several foreign banks sold during the week at 97 to 96.95. Dollars were firm and closed at 70.2 Buyers 70.4 Sellers Chinese market. The Mint is reported to be coining Dollars again. Changsha exchange was reported at Han. Tls. 75 for Changsha Tls. 1,000, and today the rate is quoted at 65. Native interest 4%.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, March 22.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe.
Spot: 2s. 5¼d. Paid.
July to December: 2s. 6¾d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Flat.

Previous Quotation, London, March 21:—
Spot: 2s. 6d. Paid.
April to June: 2s. 6½d. Paid.
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

British-American Tobacco Co.
Profit Is Over £3,000,000

The 15th annual general meeting of the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd., was held on Thursday, January 24, 1918, at the Central Hall, Westminster. Mr. Joseph Hood (one of the deputy chairmen) was voted to the chair in the absence of Mr. Duke (the chairman).

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance-sheet, including the payment on the 31st inst. of a final dividend of 6 per cent, on the issued ordinary shares, free of British income tax, said that the output of the Company's goods had largely increased during the financial year.

Supplies To The Troops

The English factories had been principally engaged in supplies to the troops abroad either through the War Office, the Navy and Army Canteen Board, and other Organisations or the Company's own Depots, so much so that about 80 per cent of their English manufactures reached the Army or the Navy. They had laid themselves out to give as many supplies as possible to the troops, though they were unable to turn out anything like the quantity asked of them. Reference was made in the Report to the large increase in output of the American factories during the financial year under review as compared with the pre-war year. The Board early came to the conclusion that the war might be prolonged, and made additions to the Company's American factories, not only in buildings but in plant and machinery whilst the opportunity presented itself, with the gratifying result that the output in America was over three times that of the pre-war year. In that way they had been enabled to continue supplies of their products throughout the world, and thus maintain the profits which they would not have been able to do had they depended upon their English factories. Their general trade from England had necessarily decreased to a material extent because of their supplies to the troops, but the decrease had been more than compensated for by the additional output from the American factories. Their total output was largely in excess of any previous year.

Shipping Shortage And Leaf Imports

Prices of all materials had gone up, and in many instances by leaps and bounds; but what was perhaps of more importance was the difficulty of getting some supplies in the necessary quantities. The principal item upon which they were dependent was, of course, leaf tobacco, nearly all of which, so far as their English factories were concerned, had to be brought from America. The Board of Trade had not seen their way to sanction the renewal of what was known in the trade as the "British-American scheme" to the full extent for the year ending May next, but limited the import to less than one-half the previous quantity. Whilst all the steamers were not now available, it was, however, hoped that substantial supplies would reach this country during this year by the vessels still available, and in that way do something to redress the deficiency in stocks in this country, and particularly those required for supplies to the troops. Since they last met there had been not only the continued restriction of imports of tobacco but there was established in May last a Tobacco Control Board, which on the whole, has, he was sure, worked well in the interests of the public and without friction in its relations with the trade.

Employees With The Colors

By reason of the additional employees of the Company in this country who had joined the Forces, in all between 2,000 and 3,000, the payments made to supplement their Army and Navy pay had, of course, increased. America having joined the war on the side of the Allies had further increased their responsibility towards their employees who were fighting for the common cause. The Board had received countless evidences of the good work done by the "B.A.T. Bulletin" among their people who were in the trenches and elsewhere in keeping those at home and abroad in touch with each other, and General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, in an appreciative letter, wrote: "I have recently been receiving copies of the 'B.A.T. Bulletin' and I cannot do less than express my great gratification at the splendid work your Company are doing. The accounts given by the various men belonging to your Company are deeply interesting, and, what is more, they disclose a fine spirit of patriotism and determination. I trust that other employers are following your highly commendable example; you are doing a great and good work." They had, the Chairman added, to mourn the loss of a considerable number of their employees during the year. The death roll had now reached the large total of 233 (as compared with 111 a year ago) and included one of our Directors, Lieut. Percy Ogden, whose death they all deplored.

Year's Dividend Of 30 Per Cent

Proceeding to deal with the accounts, he said that the profits for the year amounted to £3,105,002, as compared with £2,733,361, an increase of £371,640, which he felt sure would be satisfactory to them. They had been working so far as their English factories were concerned, at a reduced profit, but, on the other hand, their output in America had been very substantially increased, and it was principally due to that and other advantageous circumstances that they were enabled to show this increased profit. The Directors recommend the distribution of a final dividend (free of British income tax) on the Ordinary shares of 6 per cent, amounting to £375,259, making 30 per cent free of British income tax for the year, as compared with 30 per cent last year, leaving £2,526,699 to be carried forward, subject to whatever amount was payable in respect of excess profits duty for the year. The question of the final dividend had received their anxious consideration, and whilst he did not doubt that some of the shareholders might feel some disappointment that they did not get the bonus distribution which was recommended last year, and would not get any increased dividend this year as compared with last, except as far as they were relieved from the additional income tax, which was equal to a dividend of 2½ per cent, yet they did not think that they would be justified in recommending a larger dividend, although, of course, the figures, if taken alone, warranted it, in view of the uncertainties of the future and of the impossibility of forecasting what the course of business might be in the present year. If they could secure the necessary leaf and materials and the transport to enable them to continue their manufacturing operations to the full they might look forward when the horizon was a little clearer to the time when they would be able to make their distributions more commensurate with the earnings of the Company. The output of the Company and its associated companies abroad showed an increase of 20 per cent for the first three months (October to December) of their present financial year as compared with last.

Mr. Lawrence Hignett seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

A cordial vote of thanks was passed to the Board of Directors and to the staff.

Stock Exchange
Transactions

Shanghai, March 26, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official

Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.00
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.10
Shanghai Docks Tls. 100.00

Unofficial

Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 8.90 cash
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.10 April
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 9.20 cash
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 16.10 April
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Pref) Tls. 91.00
New Eng. Tls. 15.10
Shanghai Docks Tls. 99.50
Shanghai Docks Tls. 100.00

Sharebrokers' Association
Transactions

Shanghai, March 26, 1918.

BUSINESS DONE

Unofficial

Yangtszepoo Cottons @ Tls. 8.75 cash

Amusements

Important announcement.

LYCEUM THEATRE

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY
presents
The Frawley Company

Tonight March 27th
Popular Request
"Tiger Rose"

Thu., March 28th
Another Belasco Success
"The Easiest Way"

Plans at Moutrie & Co. and from 5.30 p.m. till 8 p.m. at the Astor House Hotel.

COMMENCE 9.15 P.M.

THE VICTORIA THEATRE

PRESENTS
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY
Wednesday and Thursday,
March 27th and 28th
10th, 11th and 12th
EPISODES
OF THE
INTERESTING STORY
"THE STRANGE CASE"
OF
MARY PAGE

NO PERFORMANCE ON FRIDAY, MARCH 29th

AMUSEMENTS

APOLLO THEATRE

TONIGHT
March 27th

OUR SUCCESSFUL MYSTERY SERIAL
JUDEX!!! —— JUDEX!!!
PRODUCED BY THE HOUSE OF GAUMONT

Chapter 9: A Miraculous Recovery.
Chapter 10: The Heart of Jacqueline.

PATHE'S AMERICAN GAZETTE — A Glimpse of home life for our American patrons.
PATHE'S BRITISH GAZETTE — Those folk from that little village London will like this.

"A FLOCK OF SKELETONS" — A cheery and bright curtain raiser.
"PORK PACKING" — A trip round a large Chicago factory.

LONESOME LUKE — The Wrinkle Remover

" A BRIGAND UNWILLINGLY "
A Short, Sharp Spasm of Undiluted Mirth

Thursday, March 28
GLADYS HULETTE in "Streets of Illusion"
A 5 Part Pathe Gold Rooster Film

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Saturday Evening at 9.15
Third Historical Concert
BY
Mirovitch - Piastro

Booking at Moutrie's: Prices $3, $2 and $1.
Director: A. Strok.

THE ELDORADO
High-Class Vaudeville
and
DANCE-HALL!
Latest Music
by
Prof. Martinez Orchestra

PROGRAMME
1.—Mr. ROBERTSON..... Acrobatic-Dancer.
2.—Mr. DORIS.....Roumanian Songs
3.—Miss ASTER-ERICKSEN..... Operatic-Songs
4.—Mr. & Mrs. DORIS..... Duet and Dances.
5.—Miss NINA FLORIE..... Dancer.
6.—Miss MORIE CEPT ..... Dancer

COMMENCING - NIGHTLY 10 P.M.
3 Jukong Road

OLYMPIC THEATRE

On Thursday, March 28th
Last Exhibition
of the Sensational Film
"THE FALL OF THE ROMANOFFS"

No Performance on Friday, 29th

Showing on Sunday, 31st
New Episodes of the
"STRANGE CASE OF MARY PAGE"

ISIS THEATRE.
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

Owing to delay of Steamer "THE VOICE ON THE WIRE" Episodes 9 and 10 not arrived yet
IN SUBSTITUTION WILL BE SHOWN
Tonight Tonight
LEWIS J. SELZNICK'S
(The Producer of "Panthea")
5 ACTS COMEDY—DRAMA
"THE ARRIVAL OF PERPETUA"
featuring VIVIAN MARTIN

Showing also
The Emotional Drama
"THE COMPOSER"

and the Screaming Keystone Comedy
"KILLING HORACE"

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	1,200,000

Head Office:
38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank Limited.
The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Iloilo	Puket
Bangkok	Ipoh	Rangoon
Batavia	Karachi	Saigon
Bombay	Klang	Seremban
Calcutta	Kobe	Singapore
Canton	Kuala-Lumpu	Shanghai
Cebu	Madras	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

A. I. D. STEWART.
Manager.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

Capital	Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves	Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mengtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Dondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papoete	
Hankoou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Pari et des Paye-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according ta arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital ..... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Annoyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 19,500,000
$34,500,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Chairman
G. T. M. Edkins Esq. Deputy Chairman.
F. C. Butcher, Esq.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
S. H. Dodwell Esq.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STABB.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtao
Iloilo		Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office: PETROGRAD.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Iudustrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowsk	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia. Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912.

Authorised Capital	H.$2,000,000
Subscribed and paid up Capital	H.$1,382,950.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000

Head Office:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office:
No. 2 Ningpo Road.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital ..	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,552.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum, on Dollar Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

SUNG HAN CHANG,
Manager.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital	Francs 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.
Branches in Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Saigon and Hongkong
BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London; London, County and Westminister Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Gold or Local currency and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local currency.

G. LION,
Manager.
1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed ...Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up ..... „	36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... „	23,100,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	London	Rangoon
Calcutta	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Changchun	Lyons	Shanghai
Dalny	Manila	Seattle
Hankow	Mukden	Singapore
Harbin	Nagasaki	Sydney
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Osaka	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Peking	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRANCH
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-Up Capital .....$	300,000.00
Reserve .....$	10,000.00
Deposits (June, 30, 1917)	$1,590,000.00

Correspondents at principal cities in China, and domestic exchange a speciality.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Current accounts in both taels and dollars with interest, may be opened on application.

Particulars of interest allowed on fixed deposits, in both taels and dollars, will be furnished on request.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000.00
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,348,000.00
	U.S. $7,848,000.00

Head Office:
55 Wall Streqt, New York
National City Bank Building.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Branches:

Batavia	Kobe	San Francico
Bombay	London	Santo Domingo
Calcutta	Manila	Santiago de los
Canton	Medellin	Caballeros
Cebu	Panama	Shanghai
Colon	Peking	Singapore
(Cristobal C.Z.)		Tientsin
Hankow	San Pedro de	Yokohama
Hongkong	Macoris	

Through its close affiliation with the NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution established at:—

Bahia	Petrograd
Buenos Aires	Rio de Janeiro
Caracas,	Santiago de Cuba
Genoa	Santos
Habana	San Paulo
Moscow, Russia	Valparaiso
Montevideo	

The Corporation issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSIT on terms which may be ascertained on application, and transacts all other descriptions of Banking and Exchange business.

H. C. GULLAND.
Manager.
1a Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 60,000,000 (about £5,000,000)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 11,595,461, (about £966,288)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL.
Chief Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	600,000

HEAD OFFICE, 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.
7 Nanking Road.
9753

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.
Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
50 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted o approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager.
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
No. 1 Kiukiang Road

Capital	Yen	80,000,000
Capital (Paid-Up)	Yen	18,750,000
Reserve	Yen	2,800,000
Deposits	Yen	150,000,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA.

Branches:
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hyogo, Onomichi, Kure, Nihama, Hiroshima, Yana, Shimonoseki, Moji, Wakamatsu, Kukuoka, Kurume, Honolulu, San Francisco, Bombay and Hankow.

London Banker:
LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED
New York Banker:
NATIONAL CITY BANK OF N. Y.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
2318 Manager. 4663 Compradore.
2350 Gen. Office. 4621 Nights only.
3536 General Office.

中華銀行 Chung Foo Union Bank

Statutes approved by the Government in 1916
Head office: Tientsin

Capital		$2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital		$1,000,000.00

Managing Director: SUN TAO SAN

Branches and Agencies:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ninpgo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsingkianpu	

Shanghai Branch
441, Ningpo Road

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. Sun, Manager.
V. D. EAR, Sub-Manager.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Ger.
Today							
Peking and Tsin (Every day	Train	..	7.00	..	..	..	17.30
Tsin (Daily except Sunday)			15.00	..	..	..	..
Russia via Siberia	*Via Pukow	21.00	..	..	..	..	20.30
Russia via Siberia (P. Train)	†Via Pukow	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Ningpo		..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17..	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Tientsin	Hsintah	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
Amoy and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
Japan & America via Moji	Chikuzen maru	..	..	..	..	¤3.00	..
Japan		..	9.30	..	..	..	..
Chefoo and Newchwang	Paoting	11.00	10.30	..	9.30	..	10.30
Japan Ports	Yawata maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Antung	Kwellin	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Shantung	1.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Wingsang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Friday, Mar. 29.							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, U.S.A. & E'ope via Canada	Colombia	17.30	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
Japan ports	Penza	13.30	..	..	..	13.30	13.30
Nagasaki and Vladivostock		..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow, Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	21.00	9.00	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tsingtao, Manchuria & Dalny	Kobe maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Saturday, Mar. 30.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Yamashiro m	..	..	..	..	¤11.00	10.30
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Kashima maru	..	..	..	15.30	¤16.00	15.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow and Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	10.30	..	..	..	..
Japan		..	15.30	..	..	..	..
Manila direct	China	20.00	..	..	..	..	20.00
Sunday, Mar. 31.							
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
Monday, April 1.							
Russia via Siberia	*Via Pukow	21.00	17.00	..		..	20.30
Tuesday, April 2.							
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	Kasuga maru	..		..	13.30	13.00	12.30
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	13.30	..	..	..	..

† This office with remain open until 6 p.m. on the 16th, inst in connections with this mail.
* Supplementary mails closed at 7 a.m. following day.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 8 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.
D Letters and boxes with declared value 9.00 a.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. Previous day, money orders 3 p.m. previous day.
F Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. Parcel post 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. at the Russian Post Office.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kianghsin from Hankow:— Capt. Barrett.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru from Japan:—Messrs. T. Kita, M. Watanabe, T. Harada, Y. Kozuka, W. E. Hayward, T. Ito, Y. Shinden, K. Honda, E. Kosaji, W. Noji, S. Ota, S. Ando, Wan, and L. Bridou, and Mrs. T. Ando.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(formerly known as The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	$200,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.
14, Peking Road.
(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout china.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 20,000,000.
Reserve	„ 12,550,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.
President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd
New York: The National City Bank of New York. The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York

We transact a General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

Local Outports Mail

Permanent Notice

Destination. Shanghai-Nanking Train.	Mails. Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Tanyang, Chinkiang, Nanking, Hankow and North China.	7.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Chinkiang, Nanking and all intermediate places	8.00	
	9.00	
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking all River Ports	11.30	
Soochow, Wusih and intermediate places		2.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow and intermediate places		4.30
Soochow, Wusih, Changchow, Chinkiang, Nanking and all River Ports North China		9.00
Shanghai-Hangchow Train.		
Sinchwang, (and Szeking), Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, Wangtien, Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping, (and Tangxi), and Hangchow (also Huchow)		6.30
		8.00
Sinchwang, Sungkiang, Fengking, Kashan, Kashing, (& Tangxi), Siashih, (and Tunghianghsien), Changan, (also Shihmen and Shihmenwan), Linping and Hangchow (also Shaohing and Siaoshan)		1.30
Sungkiang, Kashing, Hangchow and intermediate places		2.30
Ningpo via Hangchow		
Linghu	11.00	
Minhang, Nankiao and Tukiahang	8.00	
	11.00	
Tatwan, Nanhwei, Fengsien and Sinchang	7.00	
	11.00	
Courier		
Chowpu	6.30	
	11.00	
Foot Boat.		
Chwansha	6.45	
	11.00	
Cycle Rider		
Siccawei and Taipac	8.00	2.00
	10. 0	4.00
		6.00
Kiangnan Arsenal	8.00	2.00
	11.00	4.00
Sundays only		1.30
Woosung Train.	Close Daily.	
Woosung (also Paoshan and Kiangwan)	5.50	3.10
	7.00	5.00
	10.10	6.30
	11.45	
Steamer.	Daily.	
	Sundays expected	
Ningpo, Chinhai, Tinghai and Wenchow		3.30
Steam Launch	Close Daily. a.m.	p.m.
Tsungming, Paoshan, Haimenting and Miaochen	7.00	5.00
	11.00	
Chuking and Pinghu	8.00	

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Mar 30	..	San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
" 31	11.00*	Seattle, etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
Apr 13	..	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap	Alexander
" 15	..	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
" 21	..	Seattle etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 27	..	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P. M. S. S. Co
May 4	..	Takows & Seattle	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Mar 28	..	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 29	8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 30	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Apr 2	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N.Y.K
" 3	..	Kobe	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 6	..	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 9	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikugo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 13	..	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Chikusen maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
May 4	..	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Manila maru	Jap.	O.S.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Liverpool etc.	Iyo maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
London etc.	Kitano maru	Jap	N.Y.K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Mar 27	9.00	Swatow & Hongkong	Fengtien	Br	B.&S
" 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br	B.&S.
" 27	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.Co
" 28	4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 28	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Shantung	Br.	B.&S.
" 28	D.L.	Swatow, H'gkong and Canton	Wingsang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 31	..	Hongkong	China	Am	C.M.S.S.Co
" 31	D.L.	Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B.&S.
Apr 2	..	Hongkong	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 2	D.L.	Hongkong & Canton	Suiyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 4	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong & Canto	Sinkiang	Br	B.&S.
" 18	..	Foochow, Keelung	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 21	..	Hongkong & Manila	Suwa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
" 26	..	Hongkong	Chicago maru	Jap.	O.S.K

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Mar 28	noon	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B.&S.
" 28	noon	Chefoo & Newchwang	Paoting	Br.	B.&S.
" 28		Chefoo & Tientsin	Hsintah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 29	8.00	Vladivostock	Pensa	Rus.	R.V.F.
" 29	D.L.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Ksang	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 31	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shengking	Br.	B.&S.
Apr 2	8.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B.&S.
" 2	2.00	Dairy	Sakaki maru	Jap	S.M.R.
" 4	..	Tientsin, Dairen & Tsingtao	Kohoku maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
" 7	..	Tsingtao, Tientsin & Dairy	Keelung maru	Jap	O.S.K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Mar 27	M.N.	Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Poyang	Br.	B.&S.
" 27	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Siangyang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 27	M.N.	do	Kiangtoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 28	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 28	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 29	M.N.	do	Suiwo	Br.	J.M.&Co.
" 29	M.N.	do	Tafoo maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 29	M.N.	Wuhu, Kiukiang & Hankow	Luenyi	Br.	B.&S.
" 30	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B.&S.
Apr 2	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B.&S.
" 3	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B.&S.
" 4	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B.&S.

*A.M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Mar 26	Ningpo	Kiangteen	1612	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KIYW
" 26	Hongkong	Siberia maru	18000	Jap.	Alexander	Woosung
" 26	Hankow	Kiangtsin	2101	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co	KIYW
" 26	Swatow	Kweilin	1073	Br.	B.&S.	CNW

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Mar 26	Newchwang via Chefoo	Feiching	994	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 26	Foochow	Hsinchi	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
" 26	Hankow etc.	Yobyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.K.K.
" 26	Dairy	Irene	838	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
" 26	Hongkong & Canton	Sunning	1570	Br.	B.&S.
" 26	Ningpo	Kiangteen	2012	Chi	C.M.S.N. Co

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Siangyang Maru, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Mail wharf on Wednesday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Captain F. Johennsen, will leave on Wednesday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Poyang, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 27, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain H. Yamashita, will be despatched from pootung N.K.K. wharf on Thursday, March 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Luenho, tons 2,848 Captain Jackson, will leave on Thursday, March 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Passengers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luenyi, Captain Frazier, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tafoo Maru, Captain S. Hosokawa, will be despatched from Pootung N.K.K. wharf on Friday, March 29, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha. No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, March 30, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WUHU, KIUKIANG & HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tatung, Captain C. C. Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 2, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage, Tel. No. 401.

WUHU, KIUKIANG & HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Wuchang, Captain Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, April 3, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

WUHU, KIUKIANG and HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Capt. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, April 4, at about 12 o'clock midnigt. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s str. Hsin Peking, Capt. A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 27, at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Wednesday, March 27, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Shantung, Capt. Monkman, will leave from the Fench Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, March 28, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

SWATOW and HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Yingchow Capt. E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 31, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire. Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Suiyang, Captain J. Gibbs will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Tuesday, April 2, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

AMOY, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sinkiang, Captain Wavell, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, April 4, at daylight. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG.—The str. Chicago Maru, Captain T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 26, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Paoting, Captain Purslow, will leave on Thursday, March 28 at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Kweilin, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on Thursday, March 28, noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

CHEFOO and TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsintah, Captain John Glen, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, March 31, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co's Steamer Shuntien, Capt. Northcombe, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, April 2, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN & TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 4, at ——— The steam launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 235.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. S. Imai, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo wharf on April 7, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

Launch Services

Saturday, March 30.

The tender conveying passengers for N.Y.K. s.s. Kashima Maru will leave the Custom's jetty at 5 p.m.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTSZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.
FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luenyi, Ngankin, Poyang, Tatung, Tungting, *Chungking and *Wuchang.—Sailing from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtsze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang and Chungking are especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Yingchow, Sinkiang, Shantung, Sunning and Suiyang.—Sailing from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hoihow, Pakhoi, Haiphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports.

Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday, and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shuntien and Shengking.—Sailing from the French Bund. During the Winter months sailings are irregular owing to weather conditions.

For NINGPO:—S.S. Hsin Peking.—Sailings will be suspended by this vessel from the 4th inst. owing to overhaul. S.S. Hsin Peking will resume her run on Wednesday, 20th inst. at 4 p.m. as usual.

For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co., or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, 15 The Bund.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents 21-23 French Bund.

Freight: Telephone No 77.
Passage: Telephone No. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S.CO.

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By the New, 14,000 Ton, Oil Burning Steamers
"ECUADOR" "VENEZUELA" "COLOMBIA"
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI (Subject to Change)

For San Francisco via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu		For Hongkong via Manila	
S.S. COLOMBIA	Mar. 30	S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 6
S.S. VENEZUELA	Apl. 27	S.S. ECUADOR	May 4

Steamers equipped with most modern improvements for the safety and comfort of passengers. One and two *Bed* staterooms only. No *Upper Berths*. Tickets interchangeable with Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

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"COLUSA"..16,000 tons "SANTA CRUZ"..15,000 tons
AMERICAN REGISTRY
SAILINGS FROM MANILA (Subject to Change)

For Colombo via Singapore and Calcutta		For San Francisco via Cebu and Honolulu	
S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	Apl. 23	S.S. COLUSA	Apl. 8
S.S. COLUSA	June 12	S.S. SANTA CRUZ ...	June 6

Safety and comfort of passengers our first consideration. For information re freightor passage apply to
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY
1-B Nanking Road, Palace Hotel Building.
Telephone Central 5056 Cable Address "Solano"

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)
Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
(Subject to Alteration)
AMERICAN LINE
For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.
Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C. arr. leave.
"MANILA MARU" ...(18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, May 3, May 4
For Hongkong
"CHICAGO MARU"..(12,000 tons) Capt. T. Saito, Apr. 25, Apr. 26
CHINA COASTING LINE
For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau
"KOHOKU MARU" ...(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Mar. 22, Apr. 4
For Tsingtao, Tientsin and Dairen arr. leave.
"KEELUNG MARU" ..(1,569 tons) Capt. S. Imai, Apr. 6, Apr. 7
For Foochow and Keelung
"KOHOKU MARU"....(2,610 tons) Capt. S. Ohba, Apr. 16, Apr. 18

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostock, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.
For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:—
M. YAMAUCHI, Manager. OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
Union Building, 4 The Bund.
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, SHANGHAI. Tels. 4234, 4235.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED
TRANS PACIFIC LINES
QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

Empress of Asia
On or about March 30, 1918
SHANGHAI TO MANILA And HONGKONG.

First class fare one-way.	Manila	G.$45.00
	Hongkong	G.$49.50
Six months Round trip.	Manila	G.$74.25
	Hongkong	G.$74.25

Above fares payable in local currency at daily rate of exchange. Round trip tickets interchangeable with Toyo Kisen Kaisha and Pacific Mail.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to
G. M. JACKSON
General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building.
Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to
L. E. N. RYAN, agent,
Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads.
Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

SHANGHAI BRANCH OFFICE
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)
Imperial Japanese and U.S M. Line to San Francisco from Shanghai via Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.
SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI
SIBERIA MARU ..... 18,000 tons, for San Francisco, March 26, 1918
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 12, 1918
SHINYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for San Francisco, April 30, 1918
FOR HONGKONG DIRECT
TENYO MARU ..... 22,000 tons, for Hongkong March 23, 1918

All the steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performances, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

REDUCED FIRST CLASS RATES by the steamers Nippon Maru and Persia Maru offering superioraccommodation, first-class cuisine and service.

Lay-Over privileges allowed at all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, *Manager.*
North China Insurance Co.'s Building
'Phone No. 3229. (Entrance, 71 Szechuen Road.)

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FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS
S.S. CHINA
(AMERICAN REGISTRY)
WILL SAIL FROM SHANGHAI FOR
SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU
APR. 13, JUNE 24, SEP. 3

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH-CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATE
REDUCED RATES TO MISSIONARIES

FOR HONGKONG
MAR. 31, JUNE 11, AUG. 22
(On the outward voyage the steamer will come up the river and will be berthed at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co.'s Hongkew Wharf. Entrance at No. 34 Broadway.)
G. J. PETROCELLI, FRT. AND PASS. AGENT
NO. 6 KIUKIANG ROAD.
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Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BVIII	..	Cruise	Chiyoda	Jap g-b.	..	..	..	
MMB	Apr. ..		D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	..	..	..	
ONWP	Oct. 26	Curise	Nightingale	Br. g-b.	85	..	..	
P&OBI	..	Curise	Villalobos	Am.g-b.	..	..	..	

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

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(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports.

*(For Liverpool.)

	Tons		
ITO MARU	12,500		
KIATANO MARU	16,000		

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. E. Tozowa,	March 31
KATORI MARU	19,000	Capt. I. Noma,	April 21

CHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE. (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

YAMASHIRO MARU ..	7,000	Capt. Y. Nakajima,	March 30
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	April 2
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	April 6
CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Yui,	April 9
CHIKUZEN MARU	5,000	Capt. H. Nojiri,	April 13

CHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Yagiu,	March 28
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	April 4

FOR JAPAN

SHIDZUOKA MARU ...	12,500	Capt. S. Yamazaki,	April 3

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inadzu,	May 3

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU	19,000		April 2
KASHIMA MARU	19,000		June 2

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

SUWA MARU	21,000		April 22
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000		May 20

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU	10,000		April 17
AKI MARU	12,500		May 22
TANGO MARU	14,000,		June 19

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeware voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

Important Section in the Overland Route Between the Far East and Europe

SAVE TIME AND MONEY.—The Quickest, Cheapest, and Safest Route between the Far East and Europe is via Manchuria and Siberia. The South Manchuria Railway Company's Express Trains are equal to the best in Europe and America, and are timed to connect with other Express Trains and Steamers in the London-Shanghai Route and the Tokyo-Peking Route. Sleeping Cars and Dining Cars are attached to several of the Ordinary Daily Trains.

HOW TO REACH EUROPE.—The "Sakaki Maru" of the S. M. R. Co.'s Shanghai-Dairen Mail Steamship leaves Shanghai every Tuesday at noon direct for Dairen, and connects with the S.M.R. weekly Express. This steamer was specially built for the service, is turbine driven, equipped with wireless telegraphy, luxuriously fitted, and carries a doctor on board. (The "Kobe Maru" leaves Shanghai every Friday at noon, and calls at Tsingtao en route for Dairen). The Express, which leaves Dairen every Thursday, connects with the Trans-Siberian Express at Changchun, and passengers arrive at Petrograd nine days later, the whole journey from Hongkong to Petrograd occupying only 16 days.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS AND TOURISTS.—The S. M. R. Co. have established, under its direct management, a series of Yamato Hotels at Dairen (the finest hotel in the Far East), Hoshigaura, Port Arthur, Mukden, and Changchun, all on European lines. Cook's coupons accepted. Tel. add.: "Yamato."

HEALTH AND HOLIDAY RESORTS IN SOUTH MANCHURIA.—South Manchuria's magnificent and bracing climate, beautiful scenery, great historic interest, old-world habits and customs, unsurpassed accommodation, and easy accessibility is fast popularizing it as the finest health and holiday resort in the Far East. Special seaside bungalow colonies have been established at Hoshigaura (Star Beach), near Dairen, under the management of the S. M. R. Co., and at Ogondai (Golden Beach), Port Arthur, under the management of the Port Arthur Civil Administration.

OF INTEREST TO SHIPPERS.—In addition to its Dairen-Tsingtao-Shanghai Mail Liners, the S. M. R. Co., runs a fleet of Cargo Steamers between Dairen and Hongkong, calling at ports en route. Other Steamship Services have regular services to and from Dairen. Particulars may be obtained from the S. M. R. Wharf Office, Dairen, and Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai.

TICKET AGENTS.—The S. M. R. Co's Railway and Steamer Tickets, Illustrated Guide Books, and Handbooks of Information may be obtained at all the Offices and Agencies of Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son; the International Sleeping Car and Express Trains Co.; the Nordisk Resenbureau; the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Shanghai; the S. M. R. Branch Wharf Office, Shanghai; or direct from the

SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

DAIREN,

Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A1, and Lieber's.

Tel. Add: "Mantetsu."

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m. on Friday.**

GERMAN RAIDER FLEET SMASHED BY ALLIES

British And French Destroyers Catch Enemy Ships Bombarding Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 25.—An eye-witness' narrative of the destroyer action off Dunkirk on the 21st states that the British vessels Botha and Morris and the French Mehl, Magon and Beuchier were patrolling the Channel at dawn when they heard firing northwards. The enemy were futilely bombarding the deserted watering-places on the French coast.

The Allied vessels, Botha, leading, steamed at full-speed towards the flashes, firing star-shells, which caused the raiders to disappear.

The Allies then searched northwestward, firing star-shells. Presently they sighted the shadowy outline of the enemy division sneaking off in the darkness and mist and immediately opened heavy fire. A running fight ensued.

Morris, emerging from the enemy smoke-screen, cut off and torpedoed a large destroyer, which blew up and sank.

Botha's main steampipe was severed by a shell. She fired both torpedoes at the leading enemy boats, and, putting over her helm, rammed and cut in half the fourth enemy boat. Botha then swung round and tried to ram the next boat astern, which dodged but was pounded to pieces by the French destroyers.

Morris meanwhile relinquished the pursuit in the smoke and mist and took Botha in tow. The French destroyers picked up the survivors from the enemy vessels. These stated that the raiders numbered eighteen.

These eighteen vessels were unhesitatingly attacked and mauled by the five British and French destroyers. The remaining fifteen, on their way home to Ostend, were bombed and scattered by seaplanes, which afterwards fought a squadron of enemy seaplanes, felling four of them.

The troubles of the raiders did not end at Ostend, for a sinister unseen thing, travelling with incredible speed, rushed in a cloud of spray across the face of the water, apparently from nowhere. A torpedo struck the stern of a German destroyer and through a cloud of spray the British submarine which launched the projectile vanished unscathed by the hail of bullets.

'Donation Tea' Today At Woman's Exchange

American Women Begin Series Of Wednesday And Saturday Affairs

The first of a series of "donation teas" will be served today in the American Woman's Exchange tea-room at F 128 Bubbling Well Road, the service beginning at 4 p.m. The ladies in charge are Mrs. W. G. Harris, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Steiger and Mrs. W. H. Steehler. There will be tea also on Saturday afternoon, and on successive Wednesday and Saturday afternoons thereafter. The following young ladies will serve on Saturday: Misses Sague, Everett, Forbes, Powell, Emmens and Blair and Mrs. Rector Smith.

"The donation teas" are to continue until every American lady has been asked to contribute or serve once and the ladies will aid the chairman, Mrs. Morris, greatly by indicating what they are willing to donate in the way of cakes, sandwiches, and the like, and notifying her if they will serve. It is pointed out that those who cannot make cake, etc. may "do their bit" just as well by purchasing their contributions at the Exchange.

The ladies in charge of the Exchange wish patrons to feel that in visiting the tea room they are laying themselves under no obligation to patronise the Exchange Shop proper unless they feel so inclined.

Special Easter novelties are announced by the Exchange for this week and tomorrow and Friday "Hot Cross buns" will be the feature in the culinary line. Easter cards, place cards and favors are to be had in wide variety.

Mrs. William Morris, as chairman of the Exchange Committee, wishes to express sincere appreciation of the efforts of all those who have assisted in making the opening of the Exchange at its new location such a success. Hearty thanks are due to Messrs. Porter and Co. for installation of lights and gift of fixtures; to Tong Hing, for special prices for printing; to Mikasa and Co. and Kishida and Co., for tea covers and to Sam Joe for a generous donation of butter.

It is announced that the winning ticket for the embroidered table cloth is No. 61.

Enemy Airship Seen Over Egyptian Coast

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, March 25.—It is officially stated that an hostile airship has been observed off the Egyptian Coast.

Can File Petition For Rehearing Of The Shun Pao Case

Italian Assessor Grants Request; Has Sealing Orders Removed From Surety Property

Sealing orders issued by the Mixed Court for the Poo Yi Cotton Mill, surety of the defendants in the Shun Pao case, were ordered to be removed yesterday afternoon by Italian Assessor Ros and Magistrate Yui upon the urgent application of Mr. E. W. Godfrey, counsel for the surety. The place had been sealed Monday preparatory to sale to realise the surety.

The Court also granted Mr. W. A. C. Platt, counsel for the defendants, who was retained after the suspension of Messrs. Fleming, Rose and Matsuoka from practice before the Italian Assessor—his request for leave to file an application for rehearing of the case. The application is to be held within eight days.

Mr. Godfrey stated in making the application for removal of the sealing order that the mill was worth more than a million taels and the suspension of its operation will mean a serious loss to the mill. Although counsel proposed to ask for the withdrawal of the bond furnished by the mill manager, since the defendants had been surrendered in person to the Court at this session, he did not wish to do so at that time. He merely asked the removal of the sealing orders. The bond for Tls. 300,000 would remain effective.

Mr. Platt in his application contended that there were certain important points on the question of damage, which he thought the Court had not fully and thoroughly gone into and on these grounds he would ask for a rehearing.

Mr. G. D. Musso, counsel for plaintiff, in opposing the application produced and read a copy of the records of a certain session before Japanese Assessor Hayashide and Magistrate Yui when the Japanese Assessor ordered the cancellation of the security band and expressed his disapproval of the Tls. 300,000 judgment handed down by the Italian Assessor. In answer to this, Mr. Platt stated that all this was past history and he wanted the Court to start afresh. He simply represented the interests of his clients, the defendants in the case, and had nothing to do with the Japanese interests in, nor was he associated with the former counsel for, the defence.

Mr. J. Hays, the other counsel for the plaintiff, was also present and opposed both applications.

Russian Program To Be Given Today

National Composers To Be Heard By American Woman's Club Music Department

The Russian program of the Music Department of the American Woman's Club will be given this afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Library Room at the Carlton Cafe. A paper on modern Russian composers will be read by Mrs. D. Willard Lyon. A duet, Rubinstein's "The Angel," will be sung by Mrs. Rawlinson and Miss Woodbridge. The following Russian program will be played by Prof. Harry Ore:

I.

1. Etude F sharp major opus 36.. Arensky
2. Gavotte D major.....Glazounoff
3. (a) Etude F major opus 37..Siadoff
   (b) "The Musical Box".....Siadoff
4. (a) Prelude C sharp minor No. 2. op. 10.....Rachmaninoff
   (b) Prelude G minor No. 5 op. 23 .....Rachmaninoff

II.

1. (a) Sonata C minor opus 1.... Harry Ore
   (b) Poem, C minor opus 2.... Harry Ore
2. Tale No. 2 opus 26.....Medtuer
3. (a) Prelude G flat major op. 16 Seriabin
   (b) Etude Pathetique No. 12 op. 8 Seriabin
   (c) Scherzo from Sonata No. 3 op. 23 .....Seriabin
   (d) Valse op. 37 .....Seriabin

Provision Prices in Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollars cents at Hongkew market as compiled on March 26, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	14-16
Cod	,,	12-14
Mandarin	,,	30-40
Mackerel	,,	12-14
Pomfret	,,	none
Salmon	,,	none
Samli	,,	none
Soles	,,	16-18
Whitebait	,,	25-30
Game, Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	16-18
Fowl	per lb	20-22
Geese	each	1.00-1.30
Hare	,,	none
Partridge	,,	none
Pheasant	,,	none
Pigeons	,,	20-25
Plover	,,	10-12
Quail	each	18-22
Snipe	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	30-35
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	,,	30-35
Wild Pigeons	,,	none
Woodcock	,,	50-60
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Appricots	per lb	none
Apple	,,	16-18
Bananas	,,	5-7
Cherries	,,	none
Cocoanuts	each	18-20
Chestnuts	per lb.	8-10
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	none
Lemons	each	7-8
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	,,	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	10-20
Peaches	,,	none
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	per lb.	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	each	20-25
Pineapples	,,	none
Pears	per lb.	8-10
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	10-12
Vegetables		
Artichokes	per lb.	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	,,	15-20
Broad Beans	,,	8-10
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-14
Cabbage	each	5-10
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	each	10-15
Celery	per bunch	8-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	none
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	none
Onions	per lb.	6-8
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Potatoes	per pic.	$3.00-3.40
Peas	,,	8-10
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	none
Turnips	per bunch	2-3
Grain and Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.75
Flour Australian	,,	$4.40
Flour Shanghai	,,	$3.10
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.80
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$3.10
Bran	,,	$2.10
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 21.75
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

E. KILNER.
Chief Inspector.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business of Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 29th, 30th March and 1st April on account of the Easter Holidays.

17309

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2508.

VOTING TICKETS.

NOTICE is hereby given that voting tickets have been forwarded to Ratepayers entitled to vote at the forthcoming Annual Meeting of Ratepayers. Any such Ratepayer not having received his ticket is requested to be good enough to communicate with the undersigned as soon as possible.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 23, 1918.

17256

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

0^00 — Midnight, 13^30 — 1^30 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail 101 B. s.	Mail 3. B. s.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102. B. s.
2085	835	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2280	1950	1020
2345	1112	635	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1938	1700	730
2350	1117	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1658	730
000	1125	620	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	520	2310	524	arr. Mukden dep	2301	. .	1040

Local 5.	Mail 3. B. s.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. s.	Local 6.
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	1705	1612
725	1140	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	1615	1602
745	1200	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	1631	1547
1133	1500	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	1332	1221
1457	1748	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	1048	928
1801	2021	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	808	640
7.	:		220	:	—	:	8.
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	758	1812
1039	2231	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	601	1542
1300	033	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	349	1311
1315	048	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	339	1256
1556	316	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	120	1032
1816	450	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	2336	810
9.	:		420	:	—	:	10.
630	457	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	2329	2007
1156	833	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	1953	1442
1206	840	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	1946	1423
1657	1132	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	1648	923
1848	1300	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1530	728

Express 16. B. S.	Express 10. B.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Express 1. B.	Express 15. B. S.
. .	1420	. .	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.	. .	1410	. .
2300	1420	. .	. .	dep. Nanking arr.	. .	1415	630
700	2130	. .	193	arr. Shanghai-North dep.	. .	755	2300

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line				
930	1350	2130	d. Yenchowfu a.		630	1230	2000		
1033	1455	2232	a. Tsiningchow d.		528	1125	1858		
530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.		810	1416	2100		
638	1219	1908	a. Tsochuang d.		702	1302	1952		

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s — train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY

TEMPORARY TIME TABLE, IN FORCE FROM MARCH 22nd, 1918

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.	STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH.... dep.	..	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00	PEKING.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOOCHOW .....dep.	..	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.25	19.30	1.08	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WUSIH .....dep.	..	12.24	13.41	15.54	19.41	20.30	2.10	TIENTSIN CENTRAL ....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHANGCHOW....dep.	6.50	13.16	15.03	16.56	..	21.35	3.10	TSINANFU.....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TANYANG .....dep.	8.05	14.26	16.25	18.01	..	..	..	PUKOW ..... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
CHINKIANG..... dep.	8.56	15.13	17.18	18.43	..	..	4.56								
NANKING.....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	NANKING .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUKOW .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHINKIANG .....dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	16.06	16.45	1.0
TSINANFU .....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	TANYANG .....dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	16.50	19.36	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL.... arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	CHANGCHOW ....dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	17.50	20.47	3.00
TIENTSIN CENTRAL ....dep.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	WUSIH .....dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.36	18.45	..	4.11
PEKING .....arr.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	SOOCHOW .....dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	19.35	..	5.33
								SHANGHAI NORTH.....arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	21.20	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	20.45	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.32	20.00
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	21.12	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	20.11
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	21.20	WOOSUNG FORTS..arr.	6.45	8.05	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	20.35

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast R	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local	STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast R	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Shanghai North ..... dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....	Zahkou ..... dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.35
Jessfield ..... dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.06	....	Hangchow ..... dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Siccawei ..... dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.18	16.13	....	Changan ..... dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.35
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....	Yehzah ..... dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.49
Shanghai South ..... dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*	Kashing ..... dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.39
Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.52*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*	Kashai ..... dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....	Sungkiang ..... dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Kashai ..... dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.53	18.49	....									
Kashing ..... dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....	*Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.*	*8.18*	*10.33*	*11.38*	*14.08*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*18.23*	....
Yehzah ..... dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.58	....	....	*Shanghai South ..... arr.*	*8.35*	*10.50*	*11.55*	*14.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*18.40*	....
Changan ..... dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....									
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....	Lunghwa Junction ..... dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....	Siccawei ..... dep.	....	10.39	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
									Jessfield ..... dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
									Shanghai North ..... arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.35	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao.... dep.	6.50	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35		Zahkou..... dep.	....	10.10	12.25	...	17.20	....		
Kenshangmun .. dep.	7.10	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50		Hangchow..... dep.	7.30	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15		
Hangchow..... dep.	7.20	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00		Kenshangmun .. dep.	7.42	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27		
Zahkou..... arr.	....	9.40	12.10	...	16.55	....		Konzenchiao.... arr.	7.55	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40		

R. Restaurant Cars

Business and Official Notices

Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, S.J., U.S.A.

Orient of China
Valley of Shanghai.

Shanghai Chapter Rose Croix, No. 3.

SOJOURNING K.R.C. will be cordially welcomed at the Obligatory Meetings of the above-named Chapter to be held at the Masonic Hall, No. 30 The Bund on:—

Maundy-Thursday, the 28th of March, at 6.45 p.m.

and on

Easter Sunday, the 31st of March, at 10.30 a.m.

CHAS. KLIENE,
W.M.

26th March, 1918.

17345

SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)
For
Venereal and Surgical disease.
Man and Woman's disease.
(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)
Charge moderate.
Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
21 Haining Road (fifth house from North Szechuen Road)

17332

CHINESE POST OFFICE

Notification No. 335.

Postal Holiday

On the 29th March, 1918, being a postal holiday, the Parcel and Money Order Offices will be closed.

W. W. RITCHIE,
Postal Commissioner.

Chinese Post Office,
Shanghai, 26th March, 1918.

17335

"I Can Succeed!"

What other men have accomplished through I. C. S. help, I can. If the I. C. S. have raised the salaries of other men, they can raise mine. To me, I. C. S. means "I CAN SUCCEED."

Get the "I Can Succeed" spirit, for the International Correspondence Schools *can* raise your salary—whether you're a dollar-a-day man or a dollar-an-hour man. No matter where you live, what you now do, or how little time or money you may have, the I. C. S. have a Course of Training to fit your needs. Hundreds of thousands of ambitious men have achieved success through I. C. S. help in the past 25 years—over 100,000 are now studying, getting ready for the big jobs ahead. Join them and make your life something to be proud of—you can do it.

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—Architecture	—Mechanical "
—Navigation	—Telegraph "
—Banking	—Marine "
—Surveying	—Steam "
—Accounting	—Gas Engines "
—Stenography	—Automobile "
—Good English	—Concrete "

Learn to speak correctly—English, French, Spanish, Italian, German—by I.C.S. Special Phonograph method.

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11c NANKING Rd.
SHANGHAI.

Other Business and Official Notices will be found on Pages 9 and 13

Special Notice To Mariners

No. 498.

Marine Department Charts.

The following new chart is now on sale at the Coast Inspector's Office:—

No. 12: Yangtsze River, (Sheet 3), Kiushan Point to Bate Point. Price $2.00

The following charts have also recently been issued:

No. 11: Ouchiang or Wenchow River: Rocky Point to Wenchow City. Published 1st February, 1918.

No. 10: Liao River, including the Port of Newchwang. Published 25th September, 1917.

No. 1: North and South Channel Entrances to the Yangtsze River and their approaches. New edition, 15th June, 1917, with corrections to January, 1918.

No. 7: The Whangpoo (Sheet 1), Woosung to Kaochiao Creek.

No. 8: The Whangpoo (Sheet 2), Kaochiao Creek to Yangtszepoo.

No. 9: The Whangpoo (Sheet 3), Yangtszepoo to Lunghwa Creek.

Price $2.00 each

T. J. Eldridge,
Deputy Coast Inspector,
for Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 26th March, 1918.

The International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

SATURDAY and MONDAY
(30th March and 1st April, 1918)

1st Saddling Bell at 1.30 p.m. sharp daily.

Entrance Tickets: $1.00 each day.
Special Trains: at 1.00 p.m., 1.30 p.m., and 2.15 p.m.

By order,
Y. J. CHANG,
Secretary.

17337

A. BARAM

979 Broadway East.

Second-hand clothes Bought.
Please write.

17331

Astor House Hotel

The usual Friday Tea

Dansant will not be held

On Good Friday

By order,
THE MANAGEMENT

New Store!!!

JEWELLERY,
GOLD AND SILVER WARE,
CURIOS, ETC.

No. 2B Broadway
(Astor House Building)

The China Jewellery Co.

17157

—BILL SMITH— says:

"Elephant Head" THREE STAR BRANDY IS A COGNAC OF DISTINCTION

ASK BILL!

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Agents

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2509.

Notice is hereby given that, in addition to the Resolutions to be brought forward by the Council, as published in Notification No. 2501, the following will be proposed at the Annual Meeting of Ratepayers on March 27.

Amendment to Resolution VI.—That the Council be authorized to reimburse the Committee of the Shanghai High School for such loss, not exceeding $3,500, as may be ascertained after examination by the Municipal Treasurer of the books of the School, to have been incurred by the Committee in working the School during the period from January, 1917, when the Council intimated its willingness to negotiate taking over the School, and July 1, 1917, when the School was taken over by the Council.

Proposer: H. C. Patrick
Seconder: H. G. Simms

Resolution XI.—That in recognition of the long and distinguished services of Mr. Edward Charles Pearce, as a Municipal Councillor and as Chairman of the Council, his fellow-residents hereby resolve, and it is declared, that Mr. Edward Charles Pearce shall henceforth be a freeman of the International Settlement of the city of Shanghai, and shall be exempt from the payment of all Municipal rates and taxes.

Proposer: Alfred J. Walker
Seconder: N. Macleod

The above Resolution is supported by the following:—

Sir Havilland de Sausmarez
Skinner Turner
Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.
A. L. Anderson
L. Ardain
J. J. Bahnson
F. J. Blom
J. H. Botelho
W. A. Burns
J. S. S. Cooper
G. D. Coutts
M. Demets
M. Denegri
D. C. Dick
Ed. Ezra
W. S. Fleming
Baron Fujimura
H. von Heidenstam
Dr. Hopkyn-Rees
E. Jenner Hogg
Count L. Jezierski
J. Johnstone
E. F. Mackay
W. L. Merriman
E. C. Richards
H. G. Simms
A. Stephen
O. Thoresen
Major T. E. Trueman
Ed. White
A. S. P. White-Cooper

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,
Shanghai, March 25, 1918.

17322

Customs Notification

No. 891.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Custom House will be closed, and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended, on the 29th March, Good Friday.

R. H. R. WADE,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 25th March, 1918.

17329 M.27.

JUST ARRIVED

Findon Haddocks
$1.00 per lb.

Schaefer Beer
LIGHT AND DARK

The choicest product of the oldest lager beer brewery in the United States.

Try it once and you will buy it always!

Motor delivery service
C. EDDIE & CO.
1132-33 Broadway. Tel. N. 639.

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

METALS AND HARDWARE

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We carry a full line of CLUFF'S "Blue Ribbon" Fruits

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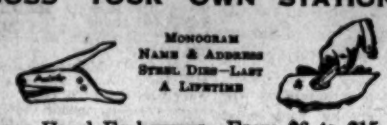
Phone West 641 — 143 Bubbling Well Rd — Phone West 800

EMBOSS YOUR OWN STATIONERY



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THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
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The Stewart

SPEEDOMETER

is the choice of all motorists who want a speedometer that they can be sure is accurate and dependable

SERVICE STATION:

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

LIPS' SAFES

We beg to announce that a large shipment of these well-known Safes has arrived.

An inspection at earliest convenience is solicited.

THE SOLE AGENTS
Telephone 462. **T. E. M. A.** 6 Ave. Ed. VII.

17323

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Received in out showrooms
Complete Iceplants in different capacities
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SOLE AGENTS
Tel: 462. **T. E. M. A.** 6 Av. Edw. VII.

17323

Tenders Wanted

For the construction of a new hull, transfer of engines, painting and general overhauling of the Chinese Government Salt Revenue Preventive Launch "Pang Fei." The Launch is at present anchored at Soochow creek near Stone bridge, where she may be seen at any time.

Sealed Tenders will be received up to 15th April, 1918.

The Sungkiang District Inspectorate of the Salt Revenue.

c/o Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Chapei, Kung-I-Lee.

17272

The Shanghai Horticultural Society

The Annual General Meeting of the Shanghai Horticultural Society will be held in Sir H. W. de Sausmarez's chambers in the Supreme Court Buildings on Thursday, 4th April, at 4.30 p.m.

17270 M.27.

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 274.

Invitation of Tenders (090/4)

Tenders which will be opened at 3 p.m. on the 20th day of May, 1918, are hereby invited for the supply of 266 pieces of Locomotive and Carriage Tyres and 60 lengths of Flat Spring Steel. Tender forms attached with drawings and full particulars may be obtained on payment of a sum of $5.00.

(sd.) S. C. SHU,
Managing Director.

Tientsin, 22nd March, 1918.

17255

MISCELLANEOUS

LOCAL business man, about to proceed to London, is open to accept business commissions from American or British firms and individuals. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms Front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Nice flat to let, suitable for family or two bachelors. Good table.
Telephoe North 482

No. 8 Quinsan Gardens
Tel. N. 1946.

To let one large bedroom and sitting room combined, with closed verandah and bathroom attached. Facing South. All modern comforts. Suitable for two Bachelors, or small family.

TO LET, on Range Road, extra large furnished attic room, separate bathroom and verandah, facing south. Allies or neutrals. Apply to Box 4, THE CHINA PRESS.

17346

TO LET, from 1st April, Wayside district, two large rooms, partly furnished with kitchen, $38 monthly, including taxes, light and water. Apply to Box 500, THE CHINA PRESS.

17340 M.27.

BOARD and residence, to let, two well-furnished bedrooms, with bathrooms attached. Apply Mrs. Benn, 9 Hankow Road.

17317 M.31.

TO LET: In quiet location, 5 minutes' walk from business-center. Large, double-room, with verandah and bathroom attached. With board and attendance; Mex. $150 for couple; $100 for one. Apply to Box 480, THE CHINA PRESS.

17259 M.29.

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG Russian gentleman wishes to give Russian lessons or Russian lessons in exchange for English. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.

17339 M.31.

LESSONS in stenography, English, Russian and Italian given by professional lady teacher. Apply to Box 496, THE CHINA PRESS.

17341

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED: Foreigner with knowledge of accounting for a Chinese Government Railway. Apply to Box 2, THE CHINA PRESS.

17343 M.29.

WANTED at once, stenographer and general office assistant for the interior, good salary and prospects to the right man. Apply to Box 493, THE CHINA PRESS.

17328 M.27.

WANTED: An experienced Chinese draughtsman with technical training and a good knowledge of English. Apply stating training and experience and salary required. Address to Box 482, THE CHINA PRESS.

17264 M.27.

WANTED: Export man with expert knowledge of bristles. Apply to Box 483, THE CHINA PRESS.

17265 M.27.

WANTED: Junior American or British Assistant, for export department. State experience and salary required. Apply to Box 484, THE CHINA PRESS.

17266 M.27.

WANTED: Experienced man (ally) to serve as assistant engineer for steam, electric plant in interior. Must understand operating engines, generators and pumps. Apply to Box 469, THE CHINA PRESS.

17242 M.28.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED

COMPETENT and experienced lady steno-typist, seeks position from 1st April. Good references. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 495, THE CHINA PRESS.

17341

WANTED by young Chinese experienced businessman as office assistant or typist at moderate salary. Apply to Box 498, THE CHINA PRESS.

17338 M.28.

WANTED, position as a bookkeeper of general office assistant for half day only, good reference. Salary no object. Apply to Box 488, THE CHINA PRESS.

17310 M.27.

EXPERIENCED TEACHER of English (American) desires position for fall term of 1918-19. Address to Box 452, THE CHINA PRESS.

17205

OFFICE, ETC., WANTED

WANTED: From 1st May, office and godown accommodation. Central district preferred. Good light essential. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS.

17261 M.27.

OFFICES TO LET

17 MUSEUM ROAD: Two suites of offices and godowns to let. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

17262 M.31.

OFFICES TO LET in China Press Building, Canton and Kiangse Roads. Apply on the premises.

17263 M.31.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, residence furnished or unfurnished. Please write full particulars to Box 487, THE CHINA PRESS.

17269 M.27.

HOUSES TO LET

PEITAIHO: To let half of a furnished bungalow, facing sea, tennis court, large verandah. Apply to Box 466, THE CHINA PRESS.

17237 M.31.

Exchange and Mart

WANTED to buy, a second-hand Cleveland motor-cycle, in good running order, payment by monthly instalments. Apply to Box 497, THE CHINA PRESS.

17333 M.28.

FOR SALE: 1,000 Cuttings Bambogala tree ten cents each. Large leaf, grows rapidly, one of the finest shade trees obtainable. Original trees imported from U.S.A. Plant now. Apply to Box 1, THE CHINA PRESS.

17342 M.28.

BENTLEY'S code book: For sale new complete Phrase code book. Apply to Box 3, THE CHINA PRESS.

17344 A.2.

FOR SALE: A Smith Premier typewriter, as good as new, for $70.00. Apply to Box 492, THE CHINA PRESS.

17316 M.27.

FOR SALE: 465 unused, well-seasoned, oak, oil-barrels, in perfect condition. For particulars apply to Box 485, THE CHINA PRESS.

17267 M.27.

FOR SALE: Sample display-stands, 6ft. and 7ft. long, unstained ash, with shelves, drawers and sliding doors. For particulars apply to Box 486, THE CHINA PRESS.

17268 M.27.

WANTED to buy gramophone records. Write particulars to Box 476, THE CHINA PRESS.

17248 M.27.

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10